

PBS Mapping 2: User's Guide

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ABSTRACT

Schnute, J.T., Boers, N.M., and Haigh, R. 2004. PBS Mapping 2: user's guide.
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This report describes a second version of software designed to facilitate the compilation and analysis of fishery data, particularly data referenced by spatial coordinates. Our research stems from experiences with information on Canada's Pacific groundfish fisheries compiled at the Pacific Biological Station (PBS). Despite its origins in fishery data analysis, our software has broad applicability. The library *PBS Mapping* extends the languages R and S-PLUS to include two-dimensional plotting features similar to those commonly available in a Geographic Information System (GIS). Embedded C code speeds algorithms from computational geometry, such as finding polygons that contain specified point events or converting between longitude-latitude and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates. We also present a number of convenient utilities for Microsoft Windows operating systems that support computational geometry outside the framework of R or S-PLUS. Our results, which depend significantly on the work of students, illustrate the convergence of goals between academic training and applied research.

RÉSUMÉ

Schnute, J.T., Boers, N.M. et Haigh, R. 2004. PBS Mapping 2 : Guide de l'utilisateur.
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Le présent rapport décrit la seconde version du logiciel conçu pour faciliter la compilation et l'analyse de données halieutiques, en particulier les données référencées par des coordonnées spatiales. Nos travaux de recherche ont capitalisé sur des expériences menées à l'aide de données sur les pêches des poissons démersaux le long du littoral Pacifique du Canada, données compilées à la Station biologique du Pacifique (SBP). Bien que conçu initialement pour l'analyse de données halieutiques, notre logiciel peut s'appliquer à toute une variété de domaines. La bibliothèque *PBS Mapping* (*Cartographie de la SBP*) étend le langage R et S-PLUS pour inclure une capacité d'impression en deux dimensions semblable à celle habituellement disponible dans les systèmes d'information géographiques (SIG). Des modules en C permettent d'accélérer les algorithmes grâce à la géométrie numérique, en trouvant par exemple les polygones qui contiennent des événements ponctuels spécifiques ou en convertissant les longitudes et les latitudes en coordonnées de la projection transversale universelle (UTM). Nous présentons également un certain nombre d'applications intéressantes pour les systèmes d'exploitation Microsoft Windows, qui peuvent effectuer des opérations de géométrie numérique en dehors du cadre de travail R et S-PLUS. Nos résultats, auxquels plusieurs étudiants ont grandement contribué, illustrent la convergence des objectifs de la formation académique et de la recherche appliquée.

PREFACE

During the last decade, I've had the pleasure of directing work by computer science students from various local universities. My research as a mathematician in fish stock assessment requires an extensive software toolkit, including statistical languages, compilers, and operating system utilities. It helps greatly to have bright, adaptive students who can learn new languages quickly, investigate software possibilities, answer technical questions, and design programs that assist scientific analysis. I'm particularly grateful for contributions from the following students:

- Robert Swan (University of Victoria), 1996;
- Mike Jensen (Malaspina University-College and Simon Fraser University), 1997 and 1999;
- Chris Grandin (Malaspina University-College), 2000 and 2001;
- Nick Henderson (Malaspina University-College), 2002;
- Nick Boers (Malaspina University-College), 2003 and 2004.

Starting in 1998, I began a formal connection with the Computing Science Department at Malaspina University-College (MUC). My discussions with faculty members, particularly Dr. Peter Walsh and Dr. Jim Uhl, highlighted the convergence of goals between academic training and scientific research. Projects designed for fish stock assessment give students an opportunity to further their computing science careers while producing useful software. Both MUC and the Pacific Biological Station (PBS), where I work, are located in Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada. This happy juxtaposition makes it easy to engage students in the exchange of ideas between academia and applied research. For example, Jim Uhl participated directly in Nick Boers' PBS work term during the summer of 2003. Nick had completed a course in computer graphics taught by Jim in the fall of 2002. Algorithms in the textbook (Foley et al. 1996) proved invaluable for writing software to produce maps of the British Columbia coast with related fishery information.

Quantitative fishery science requires a strong connection between theory and practice. In his book on computing theory, Michael Sipser (1997, p. xii) tells students that:

"... theory is good for you because studying it expands your mind. Computer technology changes quickly. Specific technical knowledge, though useful today, becomes outdated in just a few years. Consider instead the abilities to think, to express yourself clearly and precisely, to solve problems, and to know when you haven't solved a problem. These abilities have lasting value. Studying theory trains you in these areas."

While dealing with the issues addressed here, I found myself asking simple questions that have numerically interesting answers. How do you locate fishing events within management areas or other polygons? How should regional boundaries on maps be clipped to lie within a smaller rectangle? I soon realised that I had touched upon the emerging field of computational geometry, where people have devised clever and efficient algorithms for addressing such questions.

Remarkably effective software can now be obtained freely from the Internet. I'm particularly fond of R, a version of the powerful statistical language S (and later S-PLUS) devised by Becker et al. (1988). Venables and Ripley (1999, 2000) give excellent guidance for using either language. Although written originally for Unix, R has also been implemented for

Microsoft's Windows operating systems. The web site <http://cran.r-project.org/> describes R as GNU S, "a freely available language and environment for statistical computing and graphics". The GNU project (<http://www.gnu.org/>), where the recursive acronym GNU means "GNU's Not Unix", offers a wealth of free software including compilers for C/C++, Fortran, and Pascal. Code can be written in these compiled languages to speed computations that would otherwise run more slowly in R/S. Nick Boers has used such linkages intelligently to bring fast computational geometry into our package PBS Mapping, written for both R and S-PLUS.

To some extent, this report constitutes a second edition of an earlier report (Schnute et al. 2003) that describes a suite of software utilities developed at PBS. In particular, the package PBS Mapping has undergone extensive renovations and improvements, and this document provides a definitive manual for using version 2. To accommodate the new material presented here, my co-authors and I have decided to remove sections of the earlier report that discuss other PBS software utilities, free software available on the Internet, and related technical information. Readers of this current report may also wish to acquire the earlier version for additional material not included here.

I want to mention two milestones achieved during the production of PBS Mapping, Version 2. First, we have posted the current software as a contributed package on the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN, <http://cran.r-project.org/>). Thanks to a remarkable collection of Perl scripts developed for the R project, source code in both C and R, along with suitable documentation files, can be tested and compiled automatically for distribution as both source and binary packages. Nick Boers ensured that our source materials met the necessary standards, and (after we made minor changes in the C code to avoid compiler warnings) the authors of the CRAN web site in Vienna, Austria accepted our contribution. Second, Nick applied to the Canadian Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) for a grant to support graduate studies in computing science. His application cited his successful experience developing PBS Mapping, Version 1, as documented in Schnute et al. (2003). To the delight of Nick's supporters at PBS and MUC, he won a substantial award, in fact the only NSERC grant given to a student from MUC this year. Congratulations, Nick, from your colleagues at PBS and professors at MUC. We'll follow your career at the University of Alberta in Edmonton with great interest.

Jon Schnute

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes software written to facilitate the compilation and analysis of fishery data, particularly data referenced by spatial coordinates. Our work developed from experiences constructing databases that capture information from Canada's Pacific groundfish fisheries. Fishing events take place across a broad range of coastal waters and result in the capture of many species. Initially, we focused on issues related to database design and development, as described in previous reports by Schnute et al. (1996), Haigh and Schnute (1999), Rutherford (1999), Schnute et al. (2001, Section 2 and Appendix A), and Sinclair and Olsen (2002). Analyses of these databases shifted our attention to the problem of portraying and understanding such complex information. Maps with statistical information proved especially useful, and we found ourselves facing questions commonly addressed by Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Commercial GIS packages can be expensive, with an additional requirement for specialised training. Because analysts who deal with Pacific groundfish data often have experience using the statistical languages R (<http://cran.r-project.org/>, available for free) or S-PLUS (<http://www.insightful.com/>, available commercially), we began by writing bilingual functions for these languages to produce the maps required. Schnute et al. (2003) describe the package PBS Mapping, Version 1, which evolved from these early experiences. After another year of development, we have extensively revised the software, and this current report serves primarily as a user's manual for PBS Mapping, Version 2. The Preface explains the relationship between this document and its predecessor (Schnute et al. 2003).

Section 2 covers the mapping software itself, which contains functions that perform numerous calculations on polygons. These include standard set theoretic operations (union, intersection, difference, exclusive-or), clipping, thinning, thickening, testing convexity, forming the convex hull, and calculating various statistics (such as mean, centroid, and area). We discuss public data that represent shorelines and ocean bathymetry, and the package includes sample data sets drawn from these sources. We also discuss the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection that gives a particularly accurate flat projection of the earth's surface. Our software can convert between longitude-latitude and UTM coordinates.

Section 3 documents a number of convenient command-line utilities, compiled separately from C code written for the PBS Mapping package. These make it possible to perform some of the polygon functions outside the framework of R or S. Appendices provide additional information about various topics related to PBS Mapping, including

- A. the contents of the distribution CD for this software;
- B. an Internet source for global shoreline data;
- C. an Internet source for global bathymetry data;
- D. alternative Generic Mapping Tools (GMT);
- E. source code for the figures in this report;
- F. changes in PBS Mapping from Version 1 to Version 2;
- G. function dependencies in PBS Mapping;
- H. documentation for PBS Mapping functions and data;
- I. a package of supplementary data for PBS Mapping, of interest to local users at PBS.

We anticipate that our software will continue to change for the better, due to bug fixes and other improvements. This report documents version 2.00, which currently appears as a contributed package on the R archive (<http://cran.r-project.org/>). We will post subsequent versions as they become available. Our distribution CD, which may eventually be posted on the Internet, includes the equivalent package for S-PLUS. A developer's guide (Boers et al. 2004) describes the process of building PBS Mapping from source materials for R and S and lists all required software. Except for the commercial product S-PLUS, all software required to develop and use PBS Mapping is freely available from the Internet.

1.1. Software Installation

Our distribution CD (Appendix A) includes two subdirectories `\PBSmapping\` and `\PBSdata\` that provide everything necessary to install two packages:

- `PBSmapping` – the mapping software discussed in Section 1;
- `PBSdata` – various additional data sets relevant to fisheries investigated at PBS (Appendix I).

Each package can be installed in three software environments: R (version 1.90 or higher), S-PLUS 2000, and S-PLUS 6. In the discussion below, we describe the installation procedure for `PBSmapping`, where a similar procedure applies to `PBSdata`. Our software appears in four files:

- `\PBSmapping\R\PBSmapping_2.00.tar.gz` – source code for the R distribution, which can be used to build a binary package;
- `\PBSmapping\R\PBSmapping_2.00.zip` – binary package ready for installation into R;
- `\PBSmapping\S-PLUS_2000\PBSmapping_2.00_Splus2000.zip` – source code and binary package ready for installation into S-PLUS 2000;
- `\PBSmapping\S-PLUS_6\PBSmapping_2.00_Splus6.zip` – source code and binary package ready for installation into S-PLUS 6.

To install `PBSmapping` in R, start the R GUI. Click on the menu "Packages" and choose the option "Install package(s) from local zip files...". Find and select the file `PBSmapping_2.00.zip`; then click on the button "Open". Alternatively, it may also be possible to choose the option "Install package(s) from CRAN...", and then select `PBSmapping`.

To install `PBSmapping` in S-PLUS 2000, decompress the file `PBSmapping_2.00_Splus2000.zip` into the S-PLUS `library\` directory (e.g., `C:\Program Files\SP2000\library\`). Make sure to invoke the option of using complete folder names. This creates the subdirectory tree `library\PBSmapping\`. Similar instructions apply to S-PLUS 6, using the file `PBSmapping_2.00_Splus6.zip`.

To remove `PBSmapping` from R or S-PLUS, open the `library\` directory and delete the associated subdirectory `PBSmapping\`. Before loading a new version of a package, we recommend the removal of any previous version. Eventually, the installation files may have names that reflect a version number later than the current version 2.00.

2. PBS MAPPING 2: FUNCTIONS AND DATA

Niklaus Wirth, the author of Pascal and Modula-2, summarises the essence of software design in the title of his book *Algorithms + Data Structures = Programs* (Wirth 1975). Our software package PBS Mapping begins with data structures that embody two essential concepts. First, polygons define boundaries, such as shorelines and fishery management areas. Second, fishing events occur at specific locations defined by two geographical coordinates, such as longitude and latitude. The languages R and S conveniently support such structures through the concept of a *data frame*, essentially a database table in which rows and columns define records and fields, respectively. Objects like data frames in R/S can also have *attributes* that store additional properties, such as the projection used in defining a geographic coordinate system.

2.1. Data Structures for Maps

PBS Mapping introduces four data structures, each stored as a data frame. Field names, attributes, and other properties of these objects implicitly dictate their type. An object may also identify its type explicitly in the `class` attribute. Each type requires a particular structure, as outlined below.

PolySet

In our software, a *PolySet* data frame defines a collection of polygonal contours (i.e., line segments joined at vertices), based on four or five numerical fields:

- `PID` – the primary identification number for a contour;
- `SID` – (optional) the secondary identification number for a contour;
- `POS` – the position number associated with a vertex;
- `X` – the horizontal coordinate at a vertex;
- `Y` – the vertical coordinate at a vertex.

The simplest *PolySet* lacks an `SID` column, and each `PID` corresponds to a different contour. By analogy with a child's "follow the dots" game, the `POS` field enumerates the vertices to be connected by straight lines. Coordinates (`X`, `Y`) specify the location of each vertex. Thus, in familiar mathematical notation, a contour consists of n points (x_i, y_i) with $i = 1, \dots, n$, where i corresponds to the `POS` index. A *PolySet* has two potential interpretations. The first associates a line segment with each successive pair of points from 1 to n , giving a *polyline* (in GIS terminology) composed of the sequential segments. The second includes a final line segment joining points n and 1, thus giving a *polygon*.

The secondary ID field allows us to define regions as composites of polygons. From this point of view, each primary ID identifies a collection of polygons distinguished by secondary IDs. For example, a single management area (`PID`) might consist of two fishing areas, each associated with a different `SID`. A secondary polygon can also correspond to an inner boundary, like the hole in a doughnut. We adopt the convention that `POS` goes from 1 to n along an outer boundary, but from n to 1 along an inner boundary, regardless of rotational direction. This contrasts with other GIS software, such as ArcView (ESRI 1996), in which outer and inner boundaries correspond to clockwise and counter-clockwise directions, respectively.

The `SID` field in a `PolySet` with secondary IDs must have integer values that appear in ascending order for a given `PID`. Furthermore, inner boundaries must follow the outer boundary that encloses them. The `POS` field for each contour (`PID`, `SID`) must similarly appear as integers in strictly increasing or decreasing order, for outer and inner boundaries respectively. If the `POS` field erroneously contains floating-point numbers, `fixPOS` can renumber them as sequential integers, thus simplifying the insertion of a new point, such as point 3.5 between points 3 and 4.

A `PolySet` can have a `projection` attribute, which may be missing, that specifies a map projection. In the current version of PBS Mapping, `projection` can have character values "LL" or "UTM", referring to "Longitude-Latitude" and "Universal Transverse Mercator". We explain these projections more completely below. If `projection` is numeric, it specifies the aspect ratio r , the number of x units per y unit. Thus, r units of x on the graph occupy the same distance as one unit of y . Another optional attribute `zone` specifies the UTM zone (if `projection="UTM"`) or the preferred zone for conversion from Longitude-Latitude (if `projection="LL"`).

A data frame's `class` attribute by default contains the string "data.frame". Inserting the string "PolySet" as the `class` vector's first element alters the behaviour of some functions. For example, the `summary` function will print details specific to a `PolySet`. Also, when `PBSprint` is `TRUE`, the `print` function will display a `PolySet`'s summary rather than the contents of the data frame.

PolyData

We define *PolyData* as a data frame with a first column named `PID` and (optionally) a second column named `SID`. Unlike a `PolySet`, where each contour has many records corresponding to the vertices, a `PolyData` object must have only one record for each `PID` or each (`PID`, `SID`) combination. Conceptually, this object associates data with contours, where the data correspond to additional fields in the data frame. The R/S language conveniently allows data frames to contain fields of various atomic modes ("logical", "numeric", "complex", "character", and "null"). For example, `PolyData` with the fields (`PID`, `PName`) might assign character names to a set of primary polygons. Additionally, if fields `X` and `Y` exist (perhaps representing locations for placing labels), consider adding attributes `zone` and `projection`. Inserting the string "PolyData" as the `class` attribute's first element alters the behaviour of some functions, including `print` (if `PBSprint` is `TRUE`) and `summary`.

Our software particularly uses `PolyData` to set various plotting characteristics. Consistent with graphical parameters used by the R/S functions `lines` and `polygon`, column names can specify graphical properties:

- `lty` - line type in drawing the border and/or shading lines;
- `col` - line or fill colour;
- `border` - border colour;
- `density` - density of shading lines;

- `angle` - angle of shading lines.

When drawing polylines (as opposed to closed polygons), only `lty` and `col` have meaning.

EventData

We define *EventData* as a data frame with at least three fields named (`EID`, `X`, `Y`). Conceptually, an *EventData* object describes events (`EID`) that take place at specific points (`X`, `Y`) in two-dimensional space. Additional fields specify measurements associated with these events. For example, in a fishery context *EventData* could describe fishing events associated with trawl tows, based on the fields:

- `EID` - fishing event (tow) identification number;
- `X`, `Y` - fishing location;
- `Duration` - length of time for the tow;
- `Depth` - average depth of the tow;
- `Catch` - biomass captured.

Like *PolyData*, *EventData* can have attributes `projection` and `zone`, which may be absent. Inserting the string "EventData" as the class attribute's first element alters the behaviour of some functions, including `print` (if `PBSprint` is `TRUE`) and `summary`.

LocationSet

A *PolySet* can define regional boundaries for drawing a map, and *EventData* can give event points on the map. Which events occur in which regions? Our function `findPolys`, discussed in Section 2.3 below, solves this problem. The output lies in a *LocationSet*, a data frame with three or four columns (`EID`, `PID`, `SID`, `Bdry`), where `SID` may be missing. One row in a *LocationSet* means that the event `EID` occurs in the polygon (`PID`, `SID`). The boundary (`Bdry`) field specifies whether (`Bdry=T`) or not (`Bdry=F`) the event lies on the polygon boundary. If `SID` refers to an inner polygon boundary, then `EID` occurs in (`PID`, `SID`) only if `Bdry=T`. An event may occur in multiple polygons. Thus, the same `EID` can occur in multiple records. If an `EID` does not fall in any (`PID`, `SID`), or if it falls within a hole, it does not occur in the output *LocationSet*. Inserting the string "LocationSet" as the first element of a *LocationSet*'s class attribute alters the behaviour of some functions, including `print` (if `PBSprint` is `TRUE`) and `summary`.

2.2. Map Projections

The simplest projection associates each point on the earth's surface with a longitude x ($-360^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$) and latitude y ($-90^\circ \leq y \leq 90^\circ$), where $x = 0^\circ$ on the Greenwich prime meridian. The chosen range of x depends on the region of interest, where negative longitudes refer to displacements west of the prime meridian. When plotted on a rectangular grid with equal distances for each degree of longitude and latitude, this projection exaggerates the size of objects near the earth's poles, as illustrated in Figure 1. For points near the latitude y , a more realistic map uses the aspect ratio

$$(2.1) \quad r = \frac{1}{\cos y},$$

where r degrees of longitude x should occupy the same distance as 1 degree of latitude y .

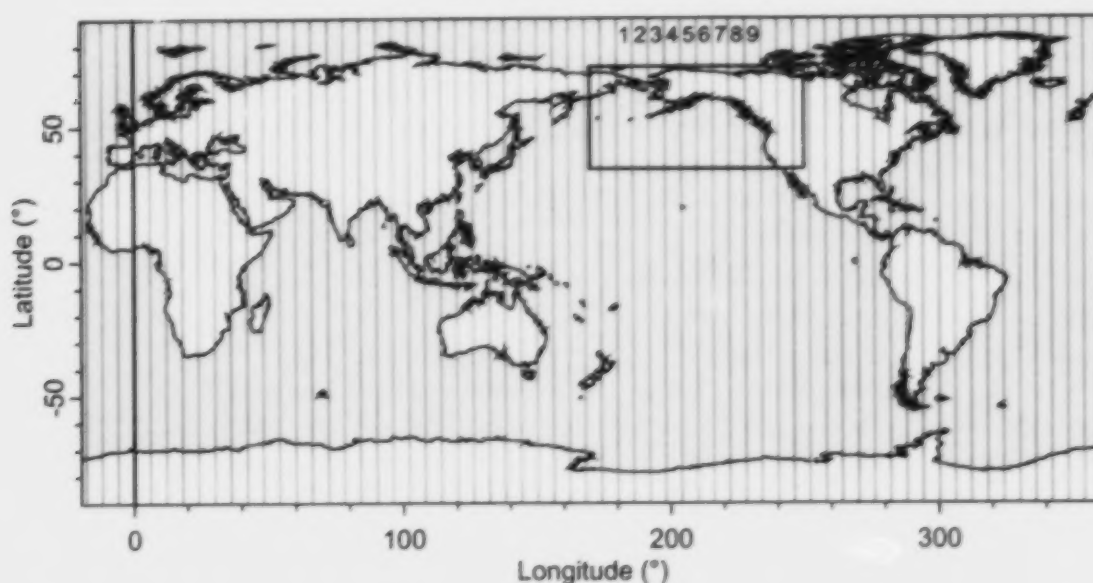


Figure 1. Map of the world projected in longitude-latitude coordinates. This image, based on our PolySet worldLL, uses the longitude range $-20^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ to produce a convenient cut in the eastern Atlantic Ocean. Red vertical lines show boundaries for the 60 Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zones, with explicit labels for zones 1 to 9. A black line indicates the prime meridian ($x = 0^\circ$). Our PolySet nepacLL lies within the clipping boundary shown as a blue rectangle.

The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection gives a more realistic portrayal of the earth's surface within 60 standardized longitude zones. Each zone spans 6° , and zone i includes points with longitude x in the range

$$(2.2) \quad (-186 + 6i)^\circ < x \leq (-180 + 6i)^\circ \quad [\text{UTM zone } i]$$

The mid-longitude in (2.2)

$$(2.3) \quad x_i = (-183 + 6i)^\circ \quad [\text{Central meridian, zone } i]$$

defines the *central meridian* of zone i . In particular, zone 9 has central meridian -129° and covers the range

$$(2.3) \quad -132^\circ < x \leq -126^\circ. \quad [\text{UTM zone 9}]$$

Canada's Pacific coast lies in zones 8 to 10 (Figure 2), and the projection to zone 9 gives a reasonably accurate map for fisheries in this region.

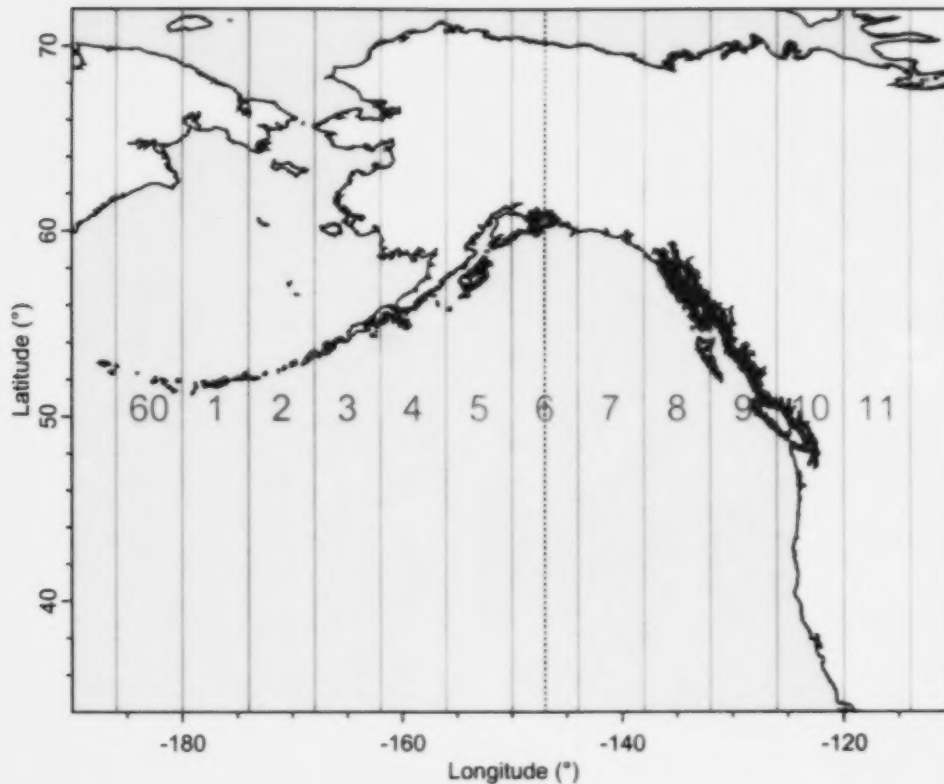


Figure 2. Shoreline data in longitude-latitude coordinates for the northeastern Pacific Ocean, as captured in our PolySet *nepacLL*. Vertical red lines display UTM boundaries for zones 60, 1, 2, ..., 11. A vertical dotted line indicates the central meridian of zone 6, near the centre of this figure.

Visually, UTM zones look like sections of orange peel cut from top to bottom. Each relatively narrow section can be flattened without too much distortion to give coordinates (X, Y) measured as actual distances, as illustrated by zone 6 in Figure 3. Complex formulas, compiled in detail by the UK Ordnance Survey (Anonymous 1998), allow conversion between two projections: the UTM *easting-northing* coordinates (X, Y) and the usual longitude-latitude coordinates (x, y) . These take account of the earth's ellipsoidal shape, with a wider diameter at the equator than the poles. The UTM projection scales distances exactly along two great circles: the equator and the central meridian, which act as X and Y axes, respectively. Along the equator, $Y = 0$ km by definition; elsewhere, Y indicates the distance north (positive Y) or south (negative Y) of the equator. The central meridian is assigned a standard easting $X = 500$ km, rather than the usual $X = 0$ km. This ensures that $X > 0$ km throughout the zone. In effect, the difference $X - 500$ km represents the distance east of the central meridian, where a negative distance corresponds to a westward displacement. These interpretations are exact along the equator and central meridian, but approximate elsewhere.

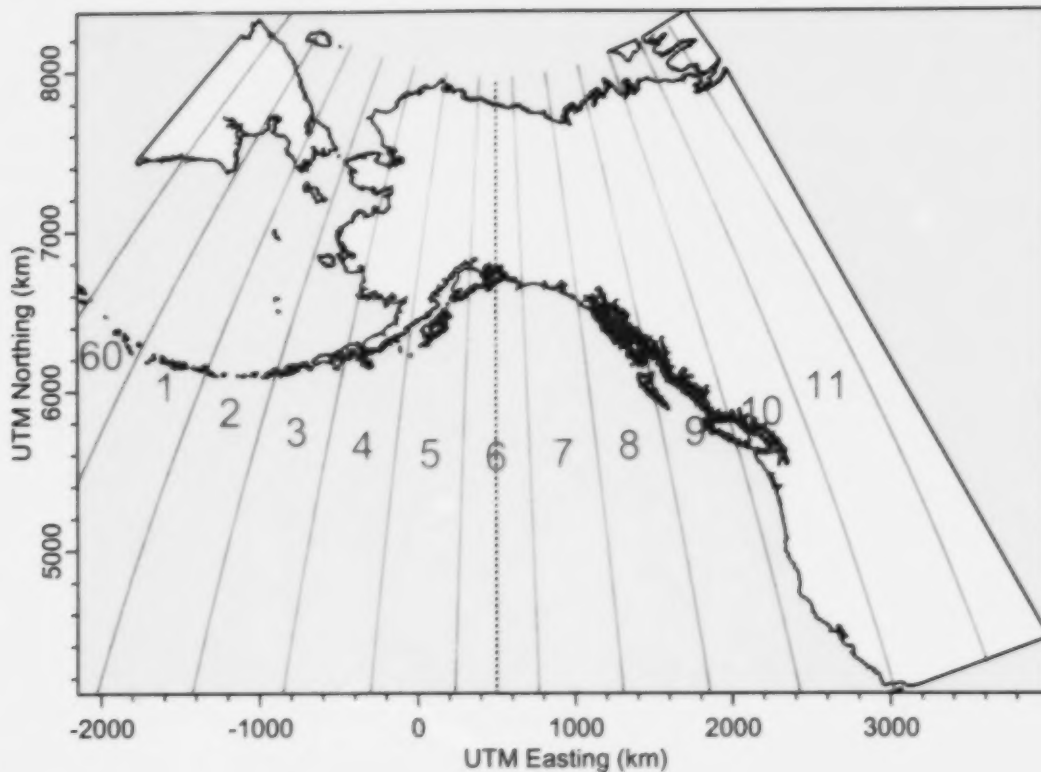


Figure 3. Shoreline data for the northeastern Pacific Ocean, projected in UTM coordinates (zone 6) from our PolySet `nepacLL`. Vertical red lines show UTM zone boundaries. The central axis of zone 6 (vertical dotted line at $x = 500$ km) corresponds to the central meridian shown in Figure 2.

2.3. PBS Mapping Functions and Algorithms

Our software produces maps from the data structures defined in Section 2.1. Following typical design concepts in R/S, it uses functions to generate plots, implement algorithms, and perform other tasks. Where possible, function arguments often have explicit default values. PBS Mapping includes many functions not mentioned in this section. We encourage readers to examine Appendix H, which gives detailed technical descriptions of all our software's functions and other components. Table H1 provides a concise summary for easy reference.

Graphics Functions

In the R/S language, high-level commands (like `plot`) create new graphs; lower-level commands (like `points` and `lines`) add features to an existing graph. Similarly, we provide functions (`plotLines`, `plotMap`, `plotPoints`, `plotPolys`) that create graphs and others (`addLabels`, `addLines`, `addPoints`, `addPolys`, `addStipples`) that add graphical features.

Some of these plotting functions draw objects defined by a PolySet, while others expect EventData, a LocationSet, or PolyData. Both `plotLines` and `addLines` treat their input PolySet as polylines, with no connection between the last and first vertices. By contrast, `plotMap`, `plotPolys`, and `addPolys` regard their input as polygons, where a final line segment connects the last vertex to the first. The functions `plotMap` and `plotPolys` behave similarly, except that `plotMap`'s default behaviour guarantees the correct aspect ratio, as defined by either the PolySet's `projection` attribute or the function's `projection` argument. If both are specified, the attribute supersedes the argument. When this attribute is missing, `plotMap` uses a 1:1 projection. Table 1 summarises the default behaviour of our principal graphics commands. A user concerned with drawing maps, where the correct aspect ratio plays a key role, would likely initiate a graph with the `plotMap` function. However, `plotPolys`, `plotLines`, and `plotPoints` can also set the correct aspect ratio when passed a suitable `projection` argument.

Table 1. Behaviour of the principal graphics functions in the PBS Mapping software package.

Function	Creates a Graph	Plots as Polygons	Sets Aspect Ratio by Default
<code>addLabels</code>	No	-	-
<code>addLines</code>	No	No	-
<code>addPoints</code>	No	-	-
<code>addPolys</code>	No	Yes	-
<code>addStipples</code>	No	-	-
<code>plotLines</code>	Yes	No	No
<code>plotMap</code>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<code>plotPoints</code>	Yes	-	No
<code>plotPolys</code>	Yes	Yes	No

Our high-level graphics functions accept a common set of arguments, consistent with existing `par` parameters where possible. These include

- `xlim` and `ylim` to specify horizontal and vertical coordinate ranges;
- `projection` to specify the projection used in drawing the map or graph;
- `plt` to define the plot region relative to the figure region;
- `polyProps` to support plotting properties for individual contours (Section 2.1);
- `lty`, `cex`, `col`, `border`, `density`, `pch`, and `angle` to adjust properties of labels, lines, points, and polygons where applicable;
- `axes` to disable plotting axes;
- `tck` to control (major) tick mark lengths;
- `tckMinor`, a counterpart of `tck`, to set a different length for minor tick marks;
- `tckLab`, with Boolean values, to determine whether to include numeric tick labels.

We introduce `tckMinor` and `tckLab` to give finer control over the appearance of tick marks. Each of `tck`, `tckLab`, and `tckMinor` can have length one or two. A single value pertains to

both axes, and two values specify distinct parameters for the horizontal and vertical axes, respectively.

Our low-level graphics functions (e.g., `addLines`) use many of the same arguments as their high-level counterparts (e.g., `plotLines`). However, they do not accept parameters that affect the overall plot, such as `xlim`, `ylim`, `projection`, `plt`, `axes`, or any of the `tick` arguments.

The `par` parameter `plt` plays a special role in PBS Mapping, because we use it to set the aspect ratio required for a particular `projection`. Recall that in R/S the plot region lies inside the figure region, which similarly lies inside the overall device region. The parameter `plt` specifies the plot region boundaries as fractions (left, right, bottom, top) of the current figure region. Our high-level plotting functions use the initial default value

```
plt=c(0.11,0.98,0.12,0.88),
```

but then alter `plt` by shrinking the width or height to achieve the required aspect ratio. In the function call, the argument `plt` can set a different default value, but again this may be changed by the graphics function to set the aspect ratio. In effect, the argument `plt` sets minimum margins for the plot within the figure region, but the aspect ratio may force the plot to shrink in width or height, giving wider margins in one direction.

Standard high-level commands in R/S (like `plot`) do not allow layout parameters (like `plt`) to be passed as arguments. Instead, users normally use `par` to set these parameters before invoking a graphics command. However, unlike normal graphics commands, those in PBS Mapping actually alter the margins, so we adopt a different approach in which `plt` is reset with each high-level command. Advanced users wishing to set the plot region using the `par` parameters `mai` or `mar` can disable the default initial size with the argument `plt=NULL`.

Computational Functions

PBS Mapping contains many functions that perform computations on PolySets and other data structures. Appendix H lists them all, but we give further details for some of them here, including formulas or algorithms for implementation and references for further reading. In alphabetic order, this list below highlights key features of selected functions in the package.

- `calcArea` computes polygon areas by the formula (Rokne 1996)

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i),$$

for the area A of a polygon with vertices (x_i, y_i) , $i = 1, \dots, n$, where vertices 1 and n correspond to the same point: $(x_1, y_1) = (x_n, y_n)$. This formula assumes identical units for x and y (an aspect ratio 1), as in UTM coordinates. The function automatically converts longitude-latitude coordinates to UTM before calculating the area.

- `calcCentroid` computes polygon centroid coordinates (x, y) by the formulas (Bourke 1988)

$$x = \frac{1}{6A} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i + x_{i+1})(x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{6A} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (y_i + y_{i+1})(x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i)$$

for a polygon with vertices (x_i, y_i) , $i = 1, \dots, n$, where vertices 1 and n correspond to the same point: $(x_1, y_1) = (x_n, y_n)$ and A is computed by the formula shown above in the definition of `calcArea`. These formulas scale automatically to the units of x and y and consequently do not depend on the projection attribute.

- `calcConvexHull` calculates the convex hull for a given set of points using an algorithm presented by de Berg et al. (2000, the "incremental algorithm" on p. 6-7).
- `calcLength` calculates polyline lengths using Pythagoras' Theorem when the projection is UTM or 1. Thus, the distance d between points (x, y) and (x', y') is

$$d = \sqrt{(x' - x)^2 + (y' - y)^2}.$$

The function also supports longitude-latitude coordinates (x, y) by calculating great circle distances between polygon vertices. In this case, the distance d between two points is (Chamberlain 2001)

$$d = 2R \arcsin \left[\sqrt{\sin^2 \left(\frac{y' - y}{2} \right) + (\cos y)(\cos y') \sin^2 \left(\frac{x' - x}{2} \right)} \right],$$

where $R = 6371.3$ km denotes the earth's mean radius (Wikipedia 2004).

- `calcMidRange` calculates midpoints of the X and Y ranges for each given polygon.
- `calcSummary` calculates summary statistics for a `PolySet`, given a user-defined function.
- `clipLines` (and `clipPolys`) clips polylines (and polygons) within a specified rectangle, possibly smaller than the bounding rectangle, using the Sutherland-Hodgman clipping algorithm (Foley et al. 1996, p. 124-127).
- `closePolys` adds corners from the bounding rectangle, if needed, to close polylines into polygons.
- `convUL` converts between UTM and longitude-latitude coordinates using the extensive formulas presented in Anonymous (1998).
- `findPolys` finds the polygons in a `PolySet` that contain events specified in `EventData`, using the "crossings test" algorithm described later in this section.
- `isConvex` determines which polygons in a `PolySet` are convex, using an algorithm described below.
- `isIntersecting` finds polygons that self-intersect by comparing each edge pairwise with every other edge.
- `joinPolys` performs set theoretic operations (union, intersection, difference, and exclusive-or) on polygons using the General Polygon Clipper (GPC) library by Murta (2004).
- `thickenPolys` adds vertices to polygons using an algorithm described below.
- `thinPolys` thins the number of polygon vertices, based on the Douglas-Peucker line simplification algorithm (Douglas and Peucker 1973), as illustrated in Figure 4.

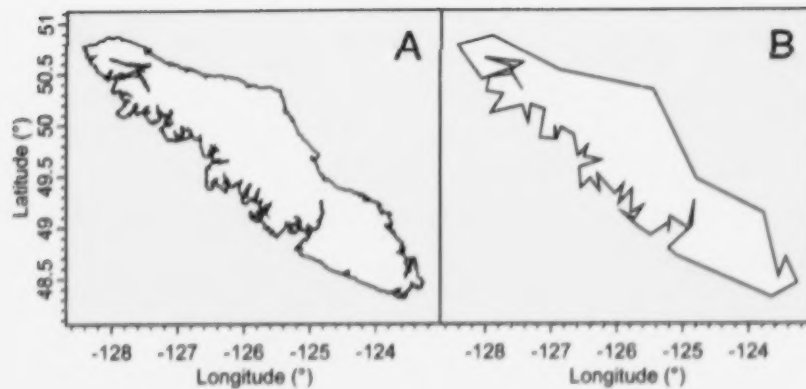


Figure 4. (A) Vancouver Island clipped from the PolySet `nepacLL` and (B) the result of applying `thinPolys` to this polygon with a tolerance of ten kilometres.

Our function `isConvex` first calls `isIntersecting` to determine whether or not a polygon self-intersects. If it does, it cannot be convex and the result is `FALSE`. Otherwise, the function proceeds. Three sequential points in a non-self-intersecting polygon describe a left turn, a straight line, or a right turn. The function locates the first non-straight turn (left or right) in a polygon and checks that all subsequent turns are either the same or straight. If so, the polygon is convex; otherwise it is not.

Like `calcLength`, `thickenPolys` also supports the longitude-latitude projection. In this case, `tol` is measured in kilometres and distances are computed along great circles (Chamberlain 2001).

When the projection is UTM or 1, our function `thickenPolys` accepts a tolerance specified in X or Y units (kilometres in the UTM case). It operates in two distinct modes. When `keepOrig=TRUE`, it retains all original vertices and adds vertices, as required, along each edge. Thus, if the distance between two sequential original vertices exceeds the specified tolerance `tol`, it adds enough vertices spaced evenly between them so that sequential vertices lie at most the distance `tol` apart. When `keepOrig=FALSE`, the algorithm guarantees only that the first vertex of each polygon appears in the result. Starting at that vertex, the algorithm walks through the polygon while summing distances between vertices. When the cumulative distance exceeds `tol`, it adds a vertex on the line segment under inspection. It then resets the distance sum and continues walking the polygon from this new vertex.

Associating Points with Polygons

As discussed in the definition of `LocationSet` (Section 2.1), our function `findPolys` solves the “points-in-polygons” problem. Given a set of points (`EventData`) and a collection of polygons (a `PolySet`), which points lie in which polygons? Several algorithms solve this problem, including:

- **The angle summation (or winding number) test.** Sum the angles swept by a ray from the trial point to sequential vertices of the polygon. For a point outside the polygon, the angles sum to 0 because the ray sweeps back and forth, returning to the starting point. For an inside point, the ray traces a full circle, and the angles do not sum to zero.
- **The crossings test.** Draw a ray from the trial point in a fixed direction (e.g., upward). If the ray crosses an even number of polygon edges, the point must be outside. For an inside point, the number of crossings must be odd.

We use the crossings test because it performs faster than angle summation (Hains 1994, p. 26-27). The latter requires large numbers of trigonometric function calls.

After finding the polygons that contain various events, an analyst often wants to compute statistics associated with the events that occur inside each polygon. For example, in a fishery context, what is the total catch from all fishing events within each management region? Our function `combineEvents` supports such calculations. The function `makeProps` can then relate polygon properties, such as colour used for plotting, to these computed statistical values.

Set Theoretic Operations

We include the function `joinPolys` to apply set theoretic operations (difference, intersection, union, and exclusive-or) to one or two `PolySets`. Our `joinPolys` function interfaces with the General Polygon Clipper (GPC) library developed by Alan Murta (2004) at the University of Manchester. We adopt some of his terminology in the discussion here. He defines a *generic polygon* (or *polygon set*) as zero or more disjoint polygonal contours that define boundaries of the polygon region. Some contours can represent inner boundaries that define holes in the region. Each contour can be convex, concave, or self-intersecting.

In our `PolySet`, the polygons associated with each unique `PID` correspond to a generic polygon with some restrictions. Some of our functions do not support self-intersecting polygons. Furthermore, the `SID` contours cannot be arranged in arbitrary order because we require that hole contours follow the outer contours in which they lie.

The function `joinPolys` can also accept two `PolySet` arguments P and Q . In this case, the function returns a `PolySet` with all possible pairwise applications of *op* between generic polygons in P and Q . For example, if P contains (A, B, C) and Q contains (D, E) , then `joinPolys` returns a `PolySet` with six `PIDs` corresponding to the six generic polygons $A \text{ op } D$, $B \text{ op } D$, $C \text{ op } D$, $A \text{ op } E$, $B \text{ op } E$, and $C \text{ op } E$. More generally, if P and Q include m and n generic polygons, respectively, then the function returns a `PolySet` with $m \times n$ generic polygons. If $m = 1$ or $n = 1$, the output preserves `PIDs` from the `PolySet` with more than one generic polygon. Figure 5 illustrates the four supported set theoretic operations applied to crescent-shaped polygons A and B .

Applied to one `PolySet` P , our function `joinPolys` applies the set theoretic operation *op* sequentially to the generic polygons in P . For example, suppose that P contains three generic polygons (A, B, C) . Then the function returns a `PolySet` containing the generic polygon $((A \text{ op } B) \text{ op } C)$, represented as one `PID` with possibly many `SIDs`.

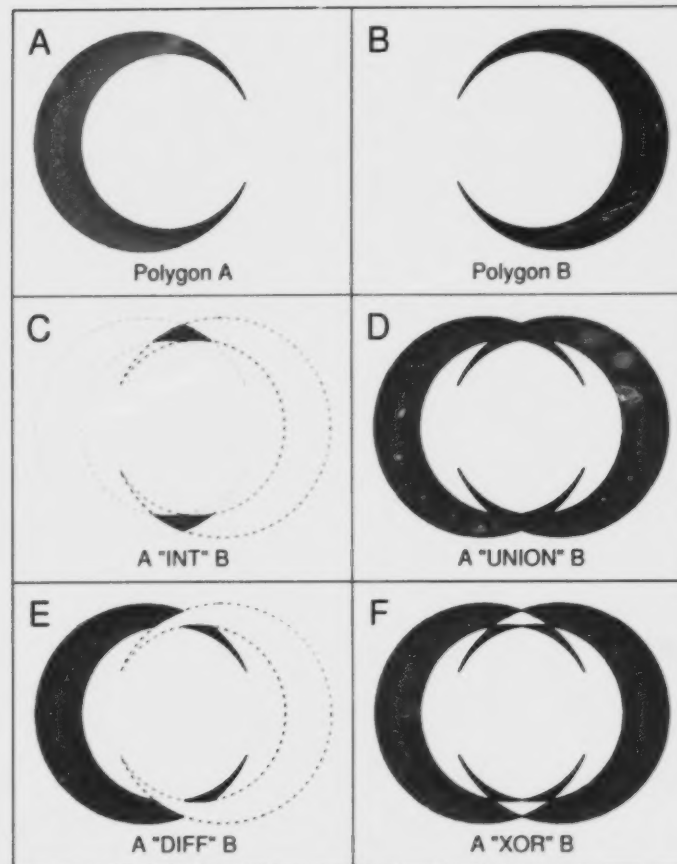


Figure 5. Example of the `joinPolys` logic operations. Panels A and B display the first and second PolySets, respectively. Panels C to F illustrate the intersection, union, difference, and exclusive-or operations, respectively.

2.4. Shoreline Data

To portray fishery data along Canada's Pacific coast, we need a PolySet that defines the relevant shoreline. We began with a polyline of the British Columbia coast, digitised manually from a marine map. To convert this object to a meaningful closed polygon, we devised the functions `fixBound` and `closePolys`. Satellite imagery and other sources, however, make our initial coastline obsolete. For example, Wessel and Smith (1996) have used information from the public domain to assemble a Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline (GSHHS) database for the entire planet. They make this available via the Internet as binary files in five different resolutions: full, high, intermediate, low, and crude. They also supply software as C source code for

- converting the data to an ASCII (plain text) format (`gshhs.c`);
- thinning the data by reducing the number of points sensibly (`gshhs_dp.c`).

Their thinning software uses an algorithm devised by Douglas and Peucker (1973), whose initials dp appear in the file name. The dp is also an abbreviation of decimate polygons. We compiled both programs with a free GNU compiler, as described in Appendix B.

Table 2. PolySets derived from the full resolution GSHHS database.

PolySet	Thinning	Longitude	Latitude	Vertices	Polygons
nepacLL*	0.2 km	$-190^\circ \leq x \leq -110^\circ$	$34^\circ \leq y \leq 72^\circ$	75,929	536
nepacLLhigh	0.1 km	$-190^\circ \leq x \leq -110^\circ$	$34^\circ \leq y \leq 72^\circ$	199,914	9,961
worldLL*	5.0 km	$-20^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$	$-90^\circ \leq y \leq 84^\circ$	30,797	210
worldLLhigh*	1.0 km	$-20^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$	$-90^\circ \leq y \leq 84^\circ$	191,268	1,502

*Excludes polygons with fewer than 15 vertices after thinning.

PBS Mapping includes four data sets derived from the full resolution GSHHS database (Table 2). These all use longitude-latitude (LL) coordinates. The nepac data sets contain the northeastern Pacific Ocean shoreline in a region that extends roughly from California to Alaska (Figure 2), and the world data sets cover the planet (Figure 1). As discussed in section 2.2, longitude coordinates x take continuous values meaningful for the intended map, with $x = 0^\circ$ on the Greenwich prime meridian.

We generated each data set from the full-resolution GSHHS database by following a consistent sequence:

- thin the database with a specified distance tolerance, as listed in the above table, using GSHHS software;
- convert the result to an ASCII file with GSHHS software;
- use our own Perl script (`gshhs2r.pl`) on this file to:
 - remove the lakes, islands in lakes, and ponds in islands;
 - eliminate small polygons, if desired, such as those with fewer than 15 vertices;
 - transform this file to another ASCII file with the structure of a PolySet;
- clip the data to the desired coordinate range with our own stand-alone program `clipPolys.exe`;
- import the ASCII table to a data frame in R/S;
- extend the Antarctic polygon data to longitude -20° and latitude -90° with the hidden function `.fixGSHHSWorld` (world data sets only).

2.5. Bathymetry Data

Smith and Sandwell (1997) have produced global seafloor topography from satellite altimetry and ship depth soundings. Their database appears on the Internet at http://topex.ucsd.edu/cgi-bin/get_data.cgi. A web-based data acquisition form allows users to extract a region after entering longitude and latitude coordinate ranges. Appendix C documents how to import their data for use with PBS Mapping.

R and S-PLUS each provide a `contour` function to plot contour lines. The two languages, however, implement this function differently, as itemized below.

- In S-PLUS, `contour` returns a list with coordinates of the contour lines when the `save` argument is `TRUE`. Unfortunately, this list sometimes represents each continuous contour with several polylines, as illustrated in Figure 6A.
- In R, `contour` lacks a `save` argument and does not return contour coordinates. Instead, the `contourLines` function accomplishes this task, giving a list with somewhat different format than the list produced by the S-PLUS `contour` function with the `save=TRUE`. The R algorithm appears better than the one used by S-PLUS, because it tends to capture continuous contours as single polylines (Figure 6B).

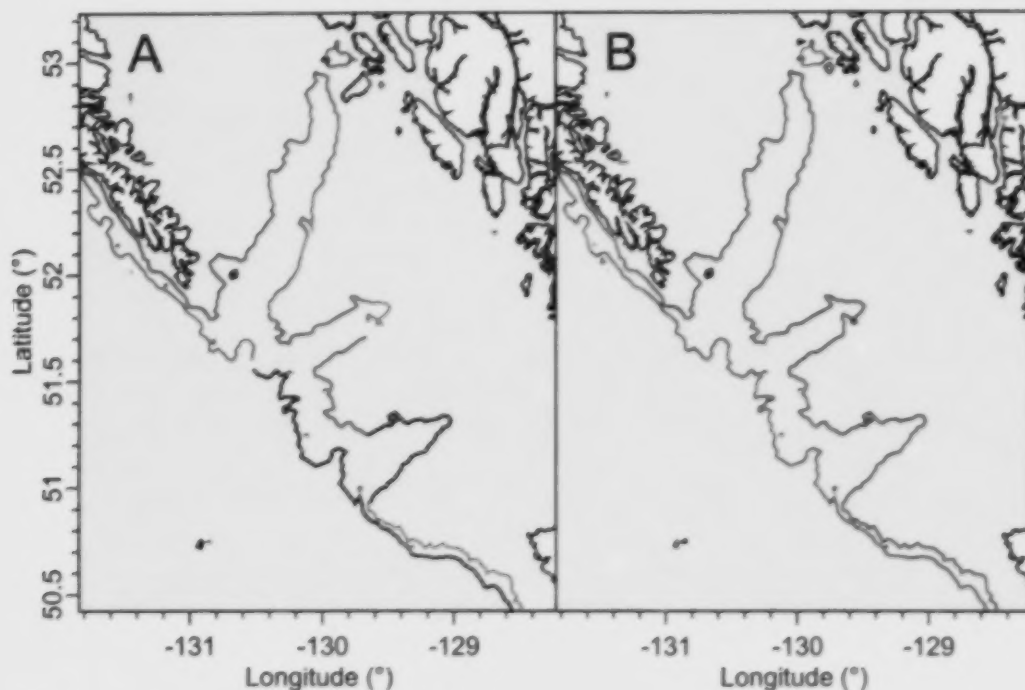


Figure 6. (A) The S-PLUS `contour` function with `save=TRUE` often returns several polylines for a single continuous contour, illustrated here by cycling colours through SIDs. (B). The R `contourLines` function returns a single polyline for each continuous contour.

In the S-PLUS version of PBS Mapping, we provide a `contourLines` function to mimic the native R `contourLines` function; however, our software does not solve the S-PLUS problem of several polylines for a continuous contour. In both R and S-PLUS, our function `convCP` converts the list output from `contourLines` into a list object that has two components: a `PolySet` with contour coordinates and `PolyData` with the depth of each contour. The PBS Data package includes a data set (`isobaths`) of bathymetric contours for Canada's Pacific coast. In addition, several functions ease the manual procedure of converting polylines into polygons, including

- `convLP` to convert two polylines into a single polygon;

- `closePolys` to close the polygons in a `PolySet`;
- `fixBound` to fix the boundary points of a `PolySet`.

2.6. Examples and Applications

Our library includes an illustrative `PolySet towTracks` containing the longitude-latitude coordinates of 45 tow tracks from a longspine thornyhead (*Sebastolobus altivelis*) survey in 2001. Figure 7 portrays these data relative to the west coast of Vancouver Island, drawn with shoreline data clipped from the `PolySet nepacLL`. The `PolyData` object `towData` specifies the depth of each tow, represented in the figure by colours corresponding to depth intervals (black = 500-800 m, red = 800-1200 m, dark blue = 1200-1600 m).

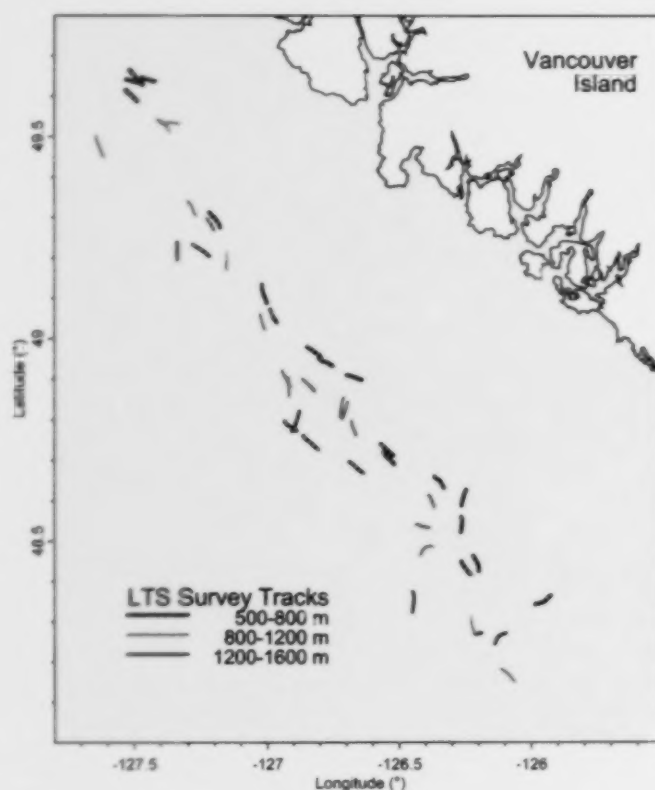


Figure 7. Tracks for 45 tows performed during the 2001 longspine thornyhead (*Sebastolobus altivelis*) survey along the west coast of Vancouver Island (Starr et al. 2002). Each tow track is colour-coded by depth stratum. Data come from the `PolySet towTracks` and `PolyData towData`.

Figure 8 illustrates the use of our software to calculate polygon areas. We examine a region along the south-west British Columbia coast that includes a cluster of islands in the Strait of Georgia. Shoreline data come from the `PolySet nepacLLhigh`. Because area calculations do not make sense in the longitude-latitude projection, we convert the `PolySet` to UTM coordinates, with comparable X and Y coordinates (km), and then clip to the desired region. The figure shows

areas for six selected islands, highlighted in yellow, based on the `calcArea` function. Island centroids, derived using `calcCentroid`, give reference coordinates for printing island names and areas.

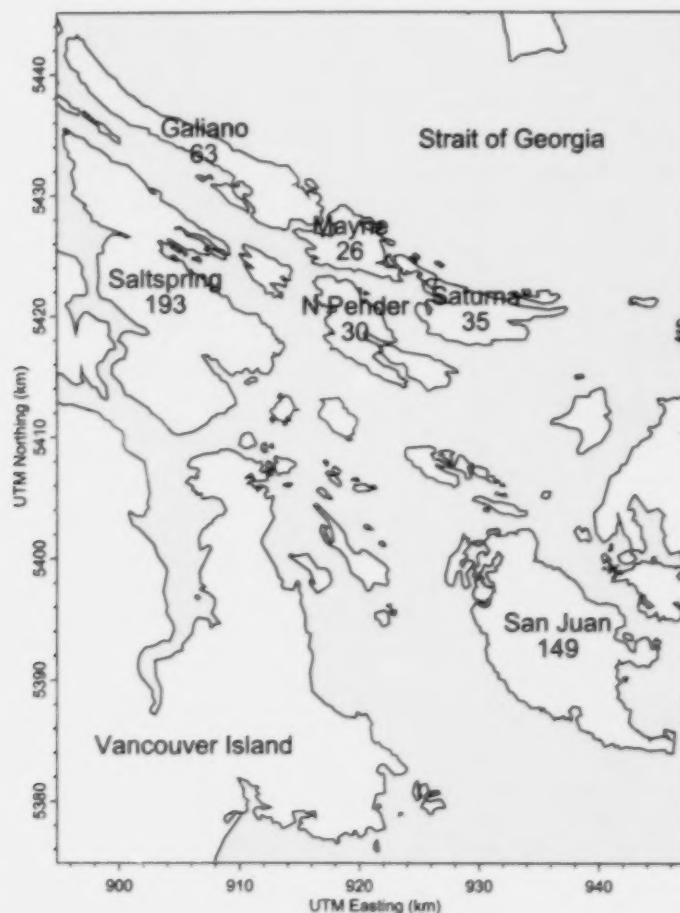


Figure 8. Areas (km²) of selected islands in the southern Strait of Georgia. Shoreline data have been clipped from `nepacLLhigh` after conversion to UTM coordinates.

Figure 9 portrays data from Pacific ocean perch (*Sebastes alutus*) surveys conducted along the central BC coast during the years 1966-1989. The `EventData` object `surveyData` contains information from each tow, including the longitude, latitude, depth, catch, and effort (tow duration). These data also imply the computed value of catch per unit effort (CPUE = catch/effort). Code for this figure includes the following key function calls:

- `plotMap` to draw a coastal map of this region, clipped from `nepacLL`;
- `makeGrid` to create a grid in the region of interest;
- `findPolys` to associate tows with the appropriate grid cells;
- `combineEvents` to calculate the mean CPUE within each cell;
- `addPolys` to draw cells with colours (in the `polyProps` argument) scaled to the CPUE;
- `points` (the native R/S function) to plot events on the map.

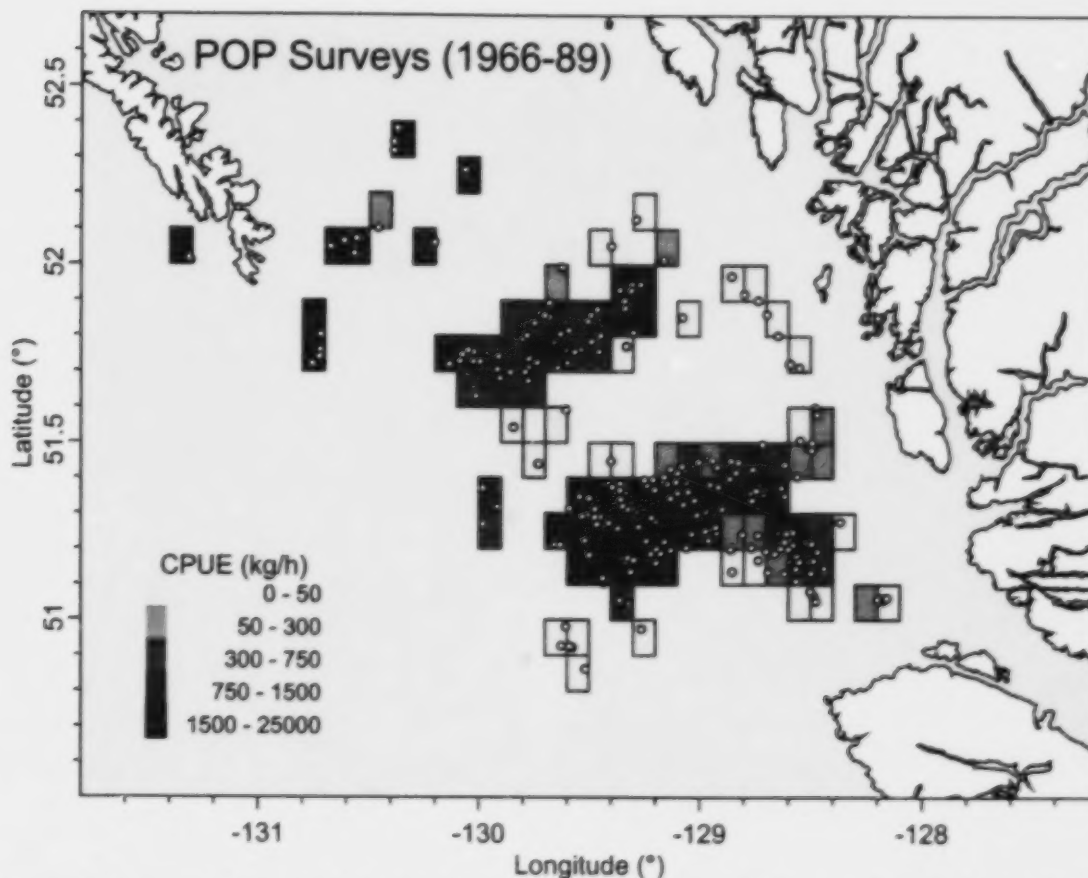
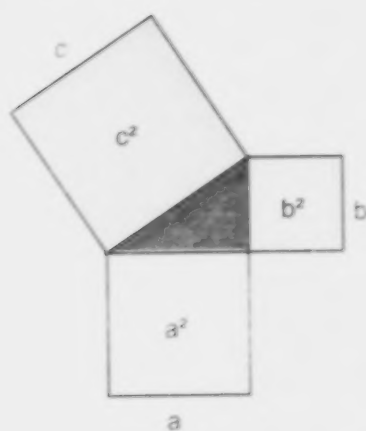


Figure 9. Portrayal of surveyData from Pacific ocean perch (*Sebastes alutus*) surveys in the central coast region of British Columbia from 1966-89, with shoreline data clipped from nepacLL. Colours portray the mean catch per unit effort (CPUE) within each grid cell (0.1° by 0.1°). Circles show locations of individual tows.

PBS Mapping can also display non-geographical data, such as technical drawings, network diagrams, and transportation schematics. For example, we use a PolySet to construct the proof of Pythagoras' Theorem in Figure 10, where the caption explains the logic leading to the famous result $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. Incidentally, Devlin (1998, chapter 6, p. 221) mentions an historical incident that nicely distinguishes maps from network diagrams. A now familiar drawing of the London Underground (see the file "underground.pdf" at the web site <http://www.europrail.net/maps/>) fails to represent geography correctly, but contains exactly the information passengers need to navigate the system. It took two years for the designer, Henry C. Beck, to persuade his superiors that his drawing would prove useful to the public.

Pythagoras' Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



Proof

$$(a + b)^2 = 4 \text{ triangles} + a^2 + b^2 = 4 \text{ triangles} + c^2$$

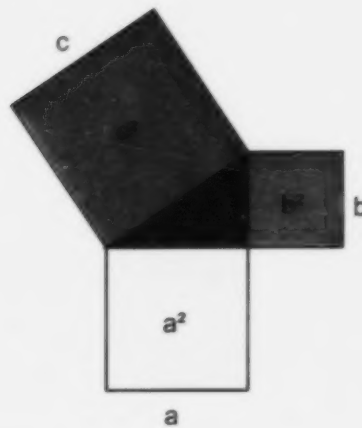


Figure 10. Proof of Pythagoras' Theorem. A PolySet defines all geometric objects in this figure, and PolyData determine the colours for plotting. Four blue triangles plus the yellow square (a^2) and the green square (b^2) equal four blue triangles plus the red square (c^2); consequently, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

2.7. Strengths, Limitations, and Alternatives

PBS Mapping works with data exported from database tables, where records may not have a definite order. The *POS* field in our PolySet definition imposes the required order for polylines and polygons. This field also provides a convenient means of distinguishing inner and outer boundaries. Our PolySets have a flat structure with at most two levels, corresponding to primary and secondary IDs. We have found these limitations acceptable in the context of our work. Sceptical readers might challenge our choices and prefer more complex hierarchical structures. For example, Becker and Wilks (1993, 1995) define polygons as composites of polylines, so that a common boundary between two regions need be defined only once and then referenced in each regional definition. In our approach, all vertices of a common boundary must be repeated in each regional definition.

Pythagoras' Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



Proof:

$$(a + b)^2 = 4 \text{ triangles} + a^2 + b^2 = 4 \text{ triangles} + c^2$$

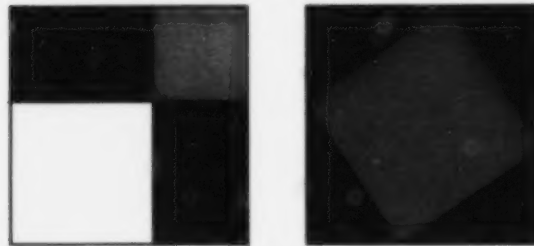


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We designed our software explicitly to address a few key issues in the spatial representation of fishery data:

- easy importation from databases, Geographic Information Systems, and other sources, such as the shoreline data compiled by Wessel and Smith (1996);
- precise control over the boundaries chosen for clipping from a larger map;
- support for longitude-latitude and UTM easting-northing coordinates;
- computational ability to associate events with polygons in which they lie;
- flexible plotting tools that summarise events within grids and other polygons.

Different purposes could well lead to other designs.

In addition to their comprehensive shoreline database, Wessel and Smith have designed and released a free collection of Generic Mapping Tools (GMT; <http://gmt.soest.hawaii.edu/>) that provide a serious alternative to our software. These tools operate in the DOS/UNIX environment and support many more projections than PBS Mapping. They also store polygons in a more efficient file format than our PolySet data frames. We designed PBS Mapping for the R/S environment, with its rich support for statistical and mathematical analysis. We have also included numerous algorithms from computational geometry, such as `findPolys` and `joinPolys`. Readers may, however, find GMT more useful for map formats not supported in PBS Mapping. Appendix D shows some comparative examples of code written in both environments.

Because PBS Mapping includes features often supported by a Geographic Information System (GIS), a free GIS package might also provide an alternative to the software described here. The FreeGIS web site (<http://www.freegis.org>) summarises the current status of free GIS programs and data. Their listings receive frequent updates and show a pattern of steady growth.

3. COMMAND-LINE UTILITIES

The PBS Mapping package for R/S includes several algorithms that we have also implemented as stand-alone command-line utilities. These can handle very large data sets that may be too large for the R/S working environment. Furthermore, some users may wish to implement computational geometry calculations without reference to the R/S language. Our utilities make this possible by directly processing text files with the appropriate data format. They have been compiled with the same C code used for the dynamically linked library (DLL) in R/S. For each utility, a corresponding `.c` file provides a front end to shared code for the algorithms. Executable programs appear on our distribution CD in the directory `\CommandLineUtilities\`.

3.1. `clipPolys.exe` (Clip Polygons)

The application `clipPolys.exe` reads an ASCII file containing a PolySet (explained further below) and then clips it. The command

```
clipPolys.exe /i IFILE [/o OFILE] [/x MIN_X] [/X MAX_X] [/y MIN_Y]
[/Y MAX_Y]
```

has five arguments as follows:

- **/i IFILE** ASCII input file containing a PolySet (required);
- **/o OFILE** ASCII output file (defaults to standard output);
- **/x MIN_X** lower X limit (defaults to minimum X in the PolySet);
- **/X MAX_X** upper X limit (defaults to maximum X in the PolySet);
- **/y MIN_Y** lower Y limit (defaults to minimum Y in the PolySet);
- **/Y MAX_Y** upper Y limit (defaults to maximum Y in the PolySet).

The first line of the PolySet input file must contain the field names (PID, SID, POS, X, Y), where SID is optional. Subsequent lines must contain the data, with the same number of fields per row as in the header line. All fields must be delimited by white space. The program generates a properly formatted PolySet. By default (unless otherwise specified by **/o**), this result goes to standard output, which can be redirected to a text file (e.g., **> file.txt**).

3.2. convUL.exe (Convert between UTM and LL)

The application **convUL.exe** reads an ASCII file containing two fields named X and Y, as described further below. The command

```
convUL.exe /i IFILE [/o OFILE] (/u | /l) /z ZONE
```

has the arguments:

- **/i IFILE** ASCII input file containing the X and Y data (required);
- **/o OFILE** ASCII output file (defaults to standard output);
- **/u (or /l)** convert to UTM (longitude-latitude) coordinates (required);
- **/z ZONE** source or destination zone for the UTM coordinates (required).

The input file must have an initial header line with field names, including X and Y. Subsequent lines contain the data, with all fields separated by white space. The program converts each (X, Y) pair to a new pair (X2, Y2). The output file matches the input file, with the fields (X2, Y2) appended to the end of each line. The default standard output can be redirected to a text file.

3.3. findPolys.exe (Points-in-Polygons)

The application **findPolys.exe** reads two ASCII files: one containing a PolySet and the other containing EventData. The program then determines which events fall inside the available polygons. The command

```
findPolys.exe /p POLY_FILE /e EVENT_FILE [/o OFILE]
```

has the arguments:

- **/p POLY_FILE** ASCII input file containing the PolySet (required);
- **/e EVENT_FILE** ASCII input file containing EventData (required);
- **/o OFILE** ASCII output file (defaults to standard output).

The header line in both input files must contain field names, and subsequent lines must contain the relevant fields of data delimited by white space. The PolySet must have field names (PID, SID, POS, X, Y), where SID is optional. The EventData must have fields (EID, X, Y). The program writes a properly formatted LocationSet with three or four columns (EID, PID, SID, Bdry), where SID may be missing (Section 2.1). The default standard output can be redirected to a text file.

3.4. *gshhs2r.pl* (Convert GSHHS Data to PBS Mapping Format)

As discussed earlier in Section 2.4, our Perl script *gshhs2r.pl* converts data from the Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline (GSHHS) database to a PolySet for use with PBS Mapping. We first require an ASCII file created by *gshhs.exe*, the program supplied by the GSHHS project to convert binary to ASCII data. (Binary data may have been thinned with *gshhs_dp.exe*.) Our utility removes non-ocean shorelines, such as lakes and islands within lakes, as well as small polygons with *N* vertices or fewer. The command

```
gshhs2r.pl /i IFILE [/o OFILE] [/n N]
```

has arguments:

- */i IFILE* ASCII input file created by *gshhs.exe* (required);
- */o OFILE* ASCII output file for a PolySet (defaults to standard output);
- */n N* minimum number of vertices for an output polygon.

If the */n* parameter is not specified, no filtering on the number of vertices takes place.

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APPENDIX A. Distribution CD

This appendix lists the contents of the distribution CD. Its directory structure reflects the contents of this report, with folders for the PBS Mapping package, the PBS Data package, command-line utilities, and related software. We also provide links to web sites for downloading free software and, for archival purposes, we include the version of R used in making the current version of PBS Mapping. Each directory on the CD contains a file named `00ReadMe.txt` that describes the directory's contents.

Table A1. Directories on the distribution CD, with brief descriptions of their contents.

Path	Description
\PBSmapping	PBS Mapping software
\R	PBS Mapping (R package) for distribution
\S-PLUS_6	PBS Mapping (S-PLUS 6 library) for distribution
\S-PLUS_2000	PBS Mapping (S-PLUS 2000 library) for distribution
\src	Source code for PBS Mapping
\PBSdata	PBS Data expansion for PBS Mapping
\R	PBS Data (R package) for distribution
\S-PLUS_6	PBS Data (S-PLUS 6 library) for distribution
\S-PLUS_2000	PBS Data (S-PLUS 2000 library) for distribution
\CommandLineUtilities	Utilities programmed at the Pacific Biological Station (PBS)
\clipPolys	Clip PolySets
\convUL	Convert between UTM and Longitude/Latitude coordinates
\findPolys	Find the polygons containing events
\gshhs2r	Convert the GSHHS ASCII data format to our ASCII data format
\RelatedSoftware	Software related to PBS Mapping or the command-line utilities
\Perl	<i>Link to ActivePerl</i>
\R	R 1.9.1 for Windows

APPENDIX B. Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline (GSHHS)

The GSHHS distribution (<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/shorelines/gshhs.html>) includes two programs that we use for manipulating data sets. The first (`gshhs.exe`) extracts ASCII data from binary files. The second (`gshhs_dp.exe`) thins binary files by reducing the number of points sensibly. Wessel and Smith distribute both programs as C source code.

For technical reasons related to the binary data file format, each program can be compiled in two distinct ways: with or without defining a variable `FLIP` on the command line. We compiled two versions of each program with the commands

```
gcc -O3 -o gshhs.exe gshhs.c
gcc -DFLIP -O3 -o gshhs-flip.exe gshhs.c
gcc -O3 -o gshhs_dp.exe gshhs_dp.c
gcc -DFLIP -O3 -o gshhs_dp-flip.exe gshhs_dp.c
```

where the string `-flip` in executable file names indicates that `FLIP` was defined by the argument `"-DFLIP"` during compilation. Working with Windows on an Intel platform, we used `gshhs-flip.exe` and `gshhs_dp-flip.exe` to process original binary data files. With binary data files previously thinned by us, we used `gshhs.exe` and `gshhs_dp.exe`. For additional details, please refer to the GSHHS README file.

APPENDIX C. Bathymetry Data

Smith and Sandwell (1997) have produced a global seafloor topography database from satellite altimetry and ship depth soundings. Using the web-based data acquisition form at http://topex.ucsd.edu/cgi-bin/get_data.cgi, users can extract a region from this database. The form returns an ASCII file containing X, Y, and Z coordinates. To use this data file with PBS Mapping, first load it into R/S with the native function `read.table`, which creates a data frame with three fields. Our function `makeTopography` can convert this data frame to a list object with vectors `x` and `y` and an outer product matrix `z`, ready for use by the functions `contour` or `contourLines`. In particular, `contourLines` produces a list object that can be easily converted to a `PolySet` using `convCP`, which in turn produces a list object consisting of a `PolySet` (with contour coordinates) and `PolyData` (with the depth of each contour).

Example (bathymetry for a small section of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska):

```
aleutian <- read.table("aleutian.txt", header=F,
                      col.names=c("x", "y", "z"))
aleutian$x <- aleutian$x - 360
aleutian$z <- -aleutian$z
alBathy <- makeTopography(aleutian)
alCL <- contourLines(alBathy, levels=c(100, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000))
alCP <- convCP(alCL)
alPoly <- alCP$PolySet
attr(alPoly, "projection") <- "LL"
plotMap(alPoly, type="n")
addLines(alPoly, col=1:5)
```

APPENDIX D. Generic Mapping Tools (GMT)

Generic Mapping Tools (GMT) and PBS Mapping have many similar features, although they operate in different environments. We built PBS Mapping for the R/S statistical platform, whereas Wessel and Smith developed GMT to run as commands for the UNIX operating system. Each environment imposes limitations on its respective tools. The following discussion focuses on image types, one of the fundamental areas where the programs differ.

Images are commonly stored in two basic formats, raster and vector. The raster (or bit map) format uses a grid of squares, where each square is assigned characteristics like colour and transparency. The image's resolution, often measured in "dots per inch", determines the density of the grid. When this density is less than the resolution of the output device, the image may appear jagged because distinct squares are visible. Choosing a sufficiently high-resolution image for an output device may result in a large file size. The vector format stores coordinates for control points of lines, curves, and other shapes. Scaling algorithms use these coordinates to produce an image at any specified size with a consistently smooth appearance. In a mapping context, vector formats are usually preferred over raster formats.

Unlike R/S, the UNIX environment does not have native support for generating images. Wessel and Smith decided that GMT programs would output (optionally encapsulated) postscript files. This vector-based format is more popular in UNIX than Windows and is poorly supported by some word processors, such as Microsoft Word. On the other hand, PBS Mapping inherits support from the R/S environment for common raster (e.g., BMP, JPG) and vector (e.g., WMF) file formats. Users of Windows operating systems may find PBS Mapping's output somewhat more convenient than that from GMT.

Converting GMT's postscript output to a better-supported graphics format can be achieved through the Ghostscript graphical user interface GSview (<http://www.cs.wisc.edu/~ghost/gsview/>). Through an option in GSview's "Edit" menu, the program converts PS files to the popular EMF and WMF vector formats. However, we obtained somewhat erratic results from this process and had greater success with raster images produced with the convert option in the "File" menu.

Figures D1 and D2 compare PBS Mapping with GMT. We show the code used to produce these images in both environments, where we use R code (rather than S-PLUS code) to simplify colour handling. (To use the R code in S-PLUS, remove the call to `data` and replace the call to `rgb` with the appropriate S-PLUS colour.) Although one R command can span multiple lines, one GMT command cannot. For clarity, however, we span GMT commands across multiple lines in the listing below. In familiar UNIX notation, we indicate spanning by escaping the new-line character with a backslash (\).

Code for Figure D1

R: (Panel A)

```
data(nepacLL);
plotMap(nepacLL,
        xlim=c(-129.3, -122.2),
        ylim=c(47.5, 51.5),
        plt=c(0.16, 0.97, 0.16, 0.97),
        col=rgb(255, 255, 195,
               maxColorValue=255),
        bg=rgb(224, 253, 254,
               maxColorValue=255),
        tck=c(-0.03),
        cex = 1.8,
        mgp=c(1.9, 0.7, 0));
```

```
# load the nepacLL data set
# plot the nepacLL data set
# limit the region horizontally
# limit the region vertically
# specify the plot region size
# set the foreground colour
# set the background colour
# set the tick mark length
# adjust the font size
# adjust the axis label locations
```

GMT: (Panel B)

```
gmtset ANOT_FONT_SIZE = 26p
pscoast -Dh \
  -A0/0/1 \
  -R-129.3/-122.2/47.5/51.5 \
  -JM7i \
  -G255/255/195 \
  -S224/253/254 \
  -Ba2/a1WSne \
  -W0.5p \
  -P \
  > GMT-VI.ps
```

```
# set the annotation font size
# plot the high resolution data set
# skip inner polygons (holes)
# limit the region horizontally and vertically
# use the Mercator projection, 7 inches wide
# set the foreground colour
# set the background colour
# mark every 2 (X) and 1 (Y) degrees on W & S axes
# set the pen width to 0.5 points
# portrait mode
# output to the postscript file GMT-VI.ps
```

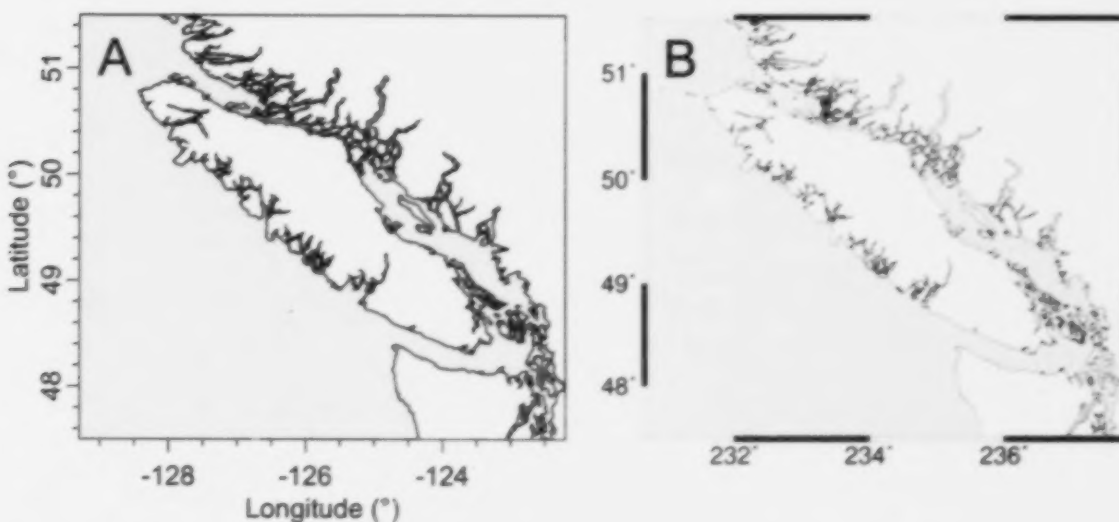


Figure D1. (A) Vancouver Island, as plotted in PBS Mapping, compared with (B) the same region as output from GMT.

Code for Figure D2

R: (Panel A)

```
data(nepacLL);
plotMap(nepacLL,
        xlim=c(-127.89, -125.68),
        ylim=c(47.85, 49.97),
        plt=c(0.16, 0.97, 0.16, 0.97),
        col=rgb(255, 255, 195,
                maxColorValue=255),
        bg=rgb(224, 253, 254,
                maxColorValue=255),
        tck=c(-0.03),
        cex=1.8,
        mgp=c(1.9, 0.7, 0));
data(towTracks);
addLines(towTracks,
         col=rgb(255, 0, 0,
                 maxColorValue=255),
         lwd=0.5);
```

```
# load the nepacLL data set
# plot the nepacLL data set
# limit the region horizontally
# limit the region vertically
# specify the plot region size
# set the foreground colour
# set the background colour
# set the tick mark length
# adjust the font size
# adjust the axis label locations
# load the towTracks data set
# add the towTracks data set
# set the colour
# set the line width
# set the annotation font size
# plot the high resolution data set
# limit the region horizontally and vertically
# use the Mercator projection, 5 inches wide
# set the foreground colour
# set the background colour
# mark every 0.5 (X) and 0.5 (Y) degrees on W & S axes
# set the pen width to 0.5 points
# portrait mode
# allow for appending more plot code
# output to the postscript file GMT-Tow.ps
# limit the region
# add using the Mercator projection, 5 inches wide
# set the pen width to 0.5 points and set the colour
# ASCII file contains multiple polylines
# ASCII file does not contain a header
# overlay; lay plot on top of earlier one
# input ASCII file GMT-Tow.txt
# append output to the postscript file GMT-Tow.ps
```

GMT: (Panel B)

```
gmtset ANOT_FONT_SIZE = 20p
pscoast -Dh \
        -R-127.89/-125.68/47.85/49.97 \
        -JM5i \
        -G255/255/195 \
        -S224/253/254 \
        -Ba0.5/a0.5WSne \
        -W0.5p \
        -P \
        -K \
        > GMT-Tow.ps
psxy -R-127.89/-125.68/47.85/49.97 \
        -JM5i \
        -W0.5p/255/0/0 \
        -M \
        -H0 \
        -O \
        < GMT-Tow.txt \
        >> GMT-Tow.ps
```

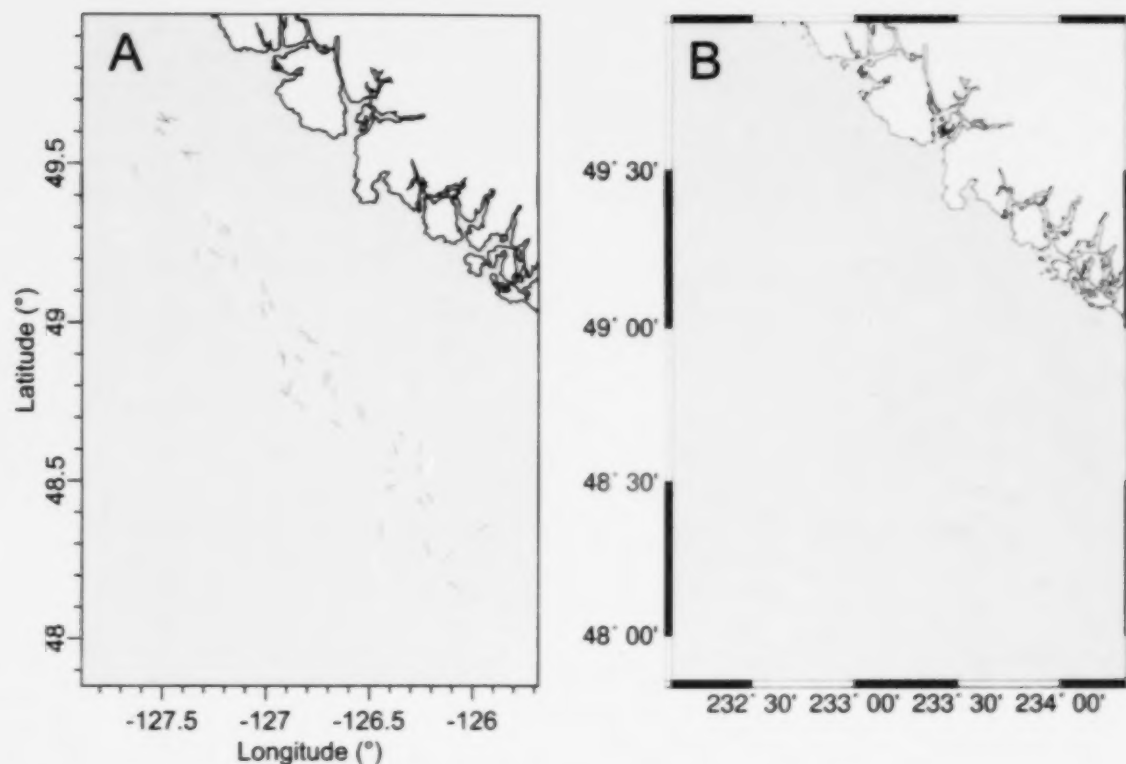



Figure D2. Tow tracks off the west coast of Vancouver Island drawn by (A) PBS Mapping (B) GMT produced (B).

Format of GMT-tow.txt:

```
>
-126.26545 48.523133
-126.265233 48.523716
-126.265183 48.524283
...
>
-126.385483 48.532567
-126.3861 48.5327
-126.3868 48.53285
...
```

a '>' signifies the start of each polyline
vertices follow: X coordinate, white space, Y coordinate

APPENDIX E. Source Code for Figures

To help beginners use PBS Mapping, we include source code for all figures in this report. An initialization function handles most compatibility issues for R and S-PLUS. For example, it creates a global list PBSval of colours, dots, and dashes with appropriate values for each environment. The Boolean variable PBSval\$PBSisR is true in the R language environment, but false in the S-PLUS environment (as detected by the R variable version\$language).

Initialization Function

```
initPBS <- function() {
# Function: initPBS
# Sets up colour table for the demo figures and determines R/S environment.
#=====

PBSnam <- c("PBSclr", "PBSisR", "PBSdot", "PBSdash")
PBSclr <- list(black=c(0,0,0),          sea=c(224,253,254),      land=c(255,255,195),
              red=c(255,0,0),          green=c(0,255,0),      blue=c(0,0,255),
              yellow=c(255,255,0),     cyan=c(0,255,255),   magenta=c(255,0,255),
              purple=c(150,0,150),     lettuce=c(205,241,203), moss=c(132,221,124),
              irish=c(54,182,48),      forest=c(29,98,27),  white=c(255,255,255),
              fog=c(223,223,223) )
PBSisR <- !is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R")
PBSdot <- ifelse(PBSisR,3,7); PBSdash <- ifelse(PBSisR,2,8)
if (PBSisR) {
# R specific initialization
require(PBSmapping)
PBSclr <- lapply(PBSclr,function(v) {rgb(v[1],v[2],v[3],maxColorValue=255) }) }
else {
# S-PLUS specific initialization
graphsheet(color.table = paste(unlist(lapply(PBSclr, paste, collapse=","),
use.names=FALSE), collapse="|"), pages=TRUE, suppress.graphics.warnings=T)
for (i in 1:length(names(PBSclr))) { PBSclr[[i]] <- i }
library(PBSmapping)
}
PBSval <- as.list(PBSnam); names(PBSval) <- PBSnam
for (i in PBSnam)
  PBSval[[i]] <- get(i)
if (PBSisR) { assign("PBSval", PBSval, pos=1) }
else { assign("PBSval", PBSval, where=1) }
}
```

Figure 1

```
PBSfig01 <- function(clr=PBSval$PBSclr, isR=PBSval$PBSisR) {
# World UTM Zones
# -----
if (isR) { data(worldLL); data(nepacLL) }
par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
plotMap(worldLL, ylim=c(-90, 90), bg=clr$sea, col=clr$land, tck=-0.023,
        mgp=c(1.9, 0.7, 0), cex=1.2, plt=c(.08,.98,.08,.98))
# add UTM zone boundaries
abline(v=seq(-18, 360, by=6), lty=1, col=clr$red)
# add prime meridian
abline(v=0, lty=1, lwd=2, col=clr$black)
# calculate the limits of the 'nepacLL' PolySet
xlim <- range(nepacLL$x) + 360
ylim <- range(nepacLL$y)
# create and then add the 'nepacLL' rectangle
region <- data.frame(PID=rep(1,4), POS=1:4, X=c(xlim[1],xlim[2],xlim[2],xlim[1]),
```

```
Y=c(ylim[1],ylim[1],ylim[2],ylim[2]))
region <- as.PolySet(region, projection="LL")
addPolys(region, lwd=2, border=clr$blue, density=0)
# add labels for some UTM zones
text(x=seq(183.2, by=6, length=9), y=rep(85.9), adj=0.5, cex=0.65, label=1:9)
box() # add a box to ensure solid border
}
```

Figure 2

```
PBSfig02 <- function(clr=PBSval$PBScolor, isR=PBSval$PBSisR, dot=PBSval$PBSdot) {
# nepacLL UTM Zones in LL Space
# -----
if (isR) data(nepacLL)
par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
plotMap(nepacLL, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, tck=-0.014,
        mgp=c(1.9,0.7,0), cex=1.2, plt=c(.08,.98,.08,.98))
# add lines separating UTM zones
utms <- seq(-186, -110, 6)
abline(v=utms, col=clr$red)
# add the central meridian of zone 6
abline(v=-147, lty=dot, col=clr$black)
# create and then add labels for the UTM zones
cutm <- diff(utms) / 2
nzon <- length(cutm)
cutm <- cutm + utms[1:nzon]
text(cutm,rep(50.75,nzon),c(60,1:(nzon-1)),cex=1.3,col=clr$red)
box() # add a box to ensure solid border
}
```

Figure 3

```
PBSfig03 <- function(clr=PBSval$PBScolor, isR=PBSval$PBSisR, dot=PBSval$PBSdot) {
# nepacLL UTM Zones in UTM Space
# -----
if (isR) data(nepacLL)
zone <- 6; xlim <- range(nepacLL$X); ylim <- range(nepacLL$Y)
utms <- seq(-186,-110,6) # 'utms' vector for creating PolySet and EventData below
# create UTM zones
lutms <- data.frame(PID=rep(1:length(utms), each=2),
                    POS=rep(c(1,2), times=length(utms)), X=rep(utms,each=2),
                    Y = rep(c(ylim[1], ylim[2]), times=length(utms)))
lutms <- as.PolySet(lutms, projection="LL", zone=zone)
lutms <- thickenPolys(lutms, tol=25, close=FALSE)
utms <- convUL(lutms)
# create label locations (central meridians)
lcms <- data.frame(EID=1:(length(diff(utms)/2)),
                  X=utms[1:(length(utms)-1)]+diff(utms)/2,
                  Y=rep(50.75, length(diff(utms)/2)))
lcms <- as.EventData(lcms, projection="LL", zone=zone)
ucms <- convUL(lcms)
nepacUTM <- nepacLL; attr(nepacUTM,"zone") <- zone # convert to correct zone
nepacUTM <- convUL(nepacUTM)
par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
plotMap(nepacUTM, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, tck=-0.017,
        mgp=c(1.9,0.7,0), cex=1.0, plt=c(0.07,0.97,0.07,0.98))
addLines(uutms, col=clr$red)
lines(x=c(500, 500),y=c(4100,7940),lty=dot,col=clr$black)
text(ucms$X,ucms$Y,c(60,1:(length(utms)-2)),cex=1.3,col=clr$red)
box() # add a box to ensure solid border
}
```

Figure 4

```
PBSfig04 <- function(clr=PB$val$PB$clr, isR=PB$val$PB$isR) {
# thinPolys on Vancouver Island
# -----
if (isR) data(nepacLL)
par(mfrow=c(1,2),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
vi <- nepacLL[nepacLL$PID==33,]
xlim <- range(vi$X) + c(-0.25, 0.25); ylim <- range(vi$Y) + c(-0.25, 0.25)
# plot left figure (normal Vancouver Island)
plotMap(vi, xlim, ylim, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, tck=-0.028,
mgs=c(1.9,0.7,0), cex=1.0, plt=c(0.14,1.00,0.07,0.97))
# add panel label
text(x=xlim[2]-0.5, y=ylim[2]-0.3, "A", cex=1.6)
# plot right figure (thinned Vancouver Island)
plotMap(thinPolys(vi, tol=10), xlim, ylim, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea,
tck=c(-0.028, 0), tckLab=c(TRUE, FALSE),
mgs=c(1.9, 0.7, 0), cex=1.0, plt=c(0.00, 0.86, 0.07, 0.97))
# add panel label
text(x=xlim[2]-0.5, y=ylim[2]-0.3, "B", cex=1.6)
box()
}
```

Figure 5

```
PBSfig05 <- function(clr=PB$val$PB$clr, isR=PB$val$PB$isR, dash=PB$val$PB$dash) {
# joinPolys on Crescents
# -----
radius <- c(5, 4) # two radii of the circles
size <- abs(diff(radius)) + 0.1 # size of crescent
shiftB <- 3.5 # distance to shift second crescent
pts <- 120 # points in outer circle
cex <- 1.0 # character expansion for labels
off <- 1.2 # panel label offset
xlim <- c(0, radius[1]*2 + shiftB) + c(-1,1)
ylim <- c(0, radius[1]*2) + c(-2,1)
width <- ifelse(isR, 5, 6.5)
polyA <- list()
for (i in 1:length(radius)) {
polyA[[i]] <- as.PolySet(data.frame(PID=rep(1,pts), POS = 1:pts,
X =radius[i]*cos(seq(0, 2*pi, len=pts)),
Y =radius[i]*sin(seq(0, 2*pi, len=pts))), projection = 1)
polyA[[i]][, c("X","Y")] <- polyA[[i]][, c("X","Y")] + radius[i]
}
# centre B within A
polyA[[2]][,c("X","Y")] <- polyA[[2]][,c("X","Y")] + (radius[1]-radius[2])
# shift B right
polyA[[2]]$X <- polyA[[2]]$X + size
# create 'polysA' and 'polysB'
polyA <- as.PolySet(joinPolys(polyA[[1]], polyA[[2]], operation="DIFF"), proj=1)
polyB <- polyA
polyB$X <- abs(polyB$X - (radius[1] * 2)) + shiftB
# landscape: adjust outer-margin to ensure panels are not separated by a gap
parOmi <- vector()
parOmi[c(1,3)] <- round((par()$din[2]-(width*((3*diff(ylim))/(2*diff(xlim)))))/2,2)
parOmi[c(2,4)] <- round((par()$din[1]-width)/2,2)
par(mfrow=c(3,2),mai=c(0,0,0,0),omi=parOmi) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
lab <- list()
lab$text <- c("Polygon A", "Polygon B", "A \\"INT\\" B", "A \\"UNION\\" B",
"A \\"DIFF\\" B", "A \\"XOR\\" B")
lab$cex <- rep(cex, 6); lab$x <- rep(mean(xlim), 6); lab$y <- rep(-0.8, 6)
# panel A: polyA
plotMap(polyA,xlim=xlim,ylim=ylim,xlab="",ylab="",axes=F,col=clr$red,plt=NULL)
```

```

text(lab$text[1], x=lab$x[1], y=lab$y[1], cex=lab$cex[1])
text(xlim[1]+off, ylim[2]-off, "A", cex=1.6); box()
# panel B: polyB
plotMap(polyB, xlim=xlim, ylim=ylim, xlab="", ylab="", axes=F, col=clr$blue, plt=NULL)
text(lab$text[2], x=lab$x[2], y=lab$y[2], cex=lab$cex[2])
text(xlim[1]+off, ylim[2]-off, "B", cex=1.6); box()
# panels C to F
ops    <- c(NA, NA, "INT", "UNION", "DIFF", "XOR")
cols   <- c(NA, NA, clr$red, clr$purple, clr$purple, clr$purple)
panel  <- c(NA, NA, "C", "D", "E", "F")
for (i in 3:6) {
  plotMap(NULL, xlim=xlim, ylim=ylim, proj=1, xlab="", ylab="", axes=F, plt=NULL)
  addPolys(polyA, border=clr$red, lty=dash)
  addPolys(polyB, border=clr$blue, lty=dash)
  addPolys(joinPolys(polyA, polyB, operation=ops[i]), col=cols[i])
  text(lab$text[i], x=lab$x[i], y=lab$y[i], cex=lab$cex[i])
  text(xlim[1]+off, ylim[2]-off, panel[i], cex=1.6); box()
}
}

```

Figure 6

```

PBSfig06 <- function(clr=PB$val$PB$clr, isR=PB$val$PB$isR) {
# contourLines in Queen Charlotte Sound
# -----
if (isR) { data(nepacLL); data(bcBathymetry) }
isob    <- contourLines(bcBathymetry, levels=c(250, 1000))
p       <- convCP(isob)
p$PolyData$col <- rep(c(clr$red, clr$green, clr$blue, clr$yellow,
  clr$cyan, clr$magenta, clr$fog), length=nrow(p$PolyData))
xlim    <- c(-131.8382, -128.2188)
ylim    <- c(50.42407, 53.232476)
region  <- clipPolys(nepacLL, xlim=xlim, ylim=ylim)
par(mfrow=c(1,1), omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
plotMap(region, xlim=xlim, ylim=ylim, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, tck=-0.02,
  mgp=c(2,.75,0), cex=1.2, plt=c(.08,.98,.08,.98))
addLines(p$PolySet, polyProps=p$PolyData, lwd=3)
box()
}

```

Figure 7

```

PBSfig07 <- function(clr=PB$val$PB$clr, isR=PB$val$PB$isR) {
# towTracks from Longspine Thornyhead Survey
# -----
if (isR) { data(nepacLL); data(towTracks); data(towData) }
# add a colour column 'col' to 'towData'
pdata <- towData; pdata$Z <- pdata$dep
pdata <- makeProps(pdata, breaks=c(500,800,1200,1600), "col",
  c(clr$black, clr$red, clr$blue))
par(mfrow=c(1,1), omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
plotMap(nepacLL, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, xlim=c(-127.8,-125.5), ylim=c(48,49.8),
  tck=-0.01, mgp=c(2,.5,0), cex=1.2, plt=c(.08,1,.08,.98))
addLines(towTracks, polyProps=pdata, lwd=3)
if (isR) {
  # right-justify the legend labels
  temp <- legend(x=-127.6, y=48.4, legend=c(" ", " ", " "), lwd=3, bty="n",
    text.width=strwidth("1200-1600 m"), col=c(clr$black, clr$red, clr$blue))
  text(temp$rect$left+temp$rect$w, temp$text$y,
    c("500-800 m", "800-1200 m", "1200-1600 m"), pos=2)
  text(temp$rect$left+temp$rect$w/2, temp$rect$top, pos=3, "LTS Survey Tracks") }
else
  key(-127.6, 48.4, title="LTS Survey Tracks", cex.title=1, adj=.5,

```



```

        between=1, transparent=T, lines=list(col=sort(unique(pdata$col)), lwd=3),
        text=list(c("500-800 m", "800-1200 m", "1200-1600 m"), cex=.8, adj=1))
text(-125.6, 49.7, "Vancouver\nIsland", cex=1.2, adj=1)
box()
}

```

Figure 8

```

PBSfig08 <- function(clr=PB$val$PB$clr, isR=PB$val$PB$isR) {
# calcArea of the Southern Gulf Islands
# -----
if (isR) data(nepacLLhigh)
xlim <- c(-123.6, -122.95); ylim <- c(48.4, 49); zone <- 9
# PIDs and labels for Gulf Islands
labelData <- data.frame(PID = c(663, 855, 1271, 2864, 2285, 2657),
        label=c("Saltspring", "San Juan", "Galiano", "Saturna", "N Pender", "Mayne"))
# assign 'nepacLLhigh' to 'nepacUTMhigh' (S62) and change to UTM coordinates
nepacUTMhigh <- nepacLLhigh; attr(nepacUTMhigh, "zone") <- zone
nepacUTMhigh <- convUL(nepacUTMhigh)
# convert limits to UTM
temp <- data.frame(PID=1:4, POS=rep(1, 4), X=c(xlim, xlim), Y=c(ylim, rev(ylim)))
temp <- convUL(as.PolySet(temp, projection="LL", zone=zone))
xlim <- range(temp$X); ylim <- range(temp$Y)
# prepare areas
isles <- clipPolys(nepacUTMhigh, xlim, ylim)
areas <- calcArea(isles)
labelData <- merge(labelData, areas, all.x=TRUE)
# use 'as.character' to squash factors
labelData$label <- paste(as.character(labelData$label),
        round(labelData$area), sep="\n")
par(mfrow=c(1,1), omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
plotMap(isles, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, tck=-.010,
        mgp=c(1.9, .7, 0), cex=1, plt=c(.07, .98, .07, .98))
# add the highlighted Gulf Islands
addPolys(isles[is.element(isles$PID, labelData$PID)], col=clr$yellow)
# add the labels
labXY <- calcCentroid(isles)
labXY$Y <- labXY$Y + 2 # centre vertically
labelData <- merge(labelData, labXY, all.x = TRUE)
addLabels(labelData, placement="DATA", cex=1.25)
text(898, 5385, "Vancouver Island", adj=0, cex=1.25)
text(925, 5435, "Strait of Georgia", adj=0, cex=1.25)
}

```

Figure 9

```

PBSfig09 <- function(clr=PB$val$PB$clr, isR=PB$val$PB$isR) {
# combineEvents in Queen Charlotte Sound
# -----
if (isR) { data(nepacLL); data(surveyData) }
events <- surveyData
xl <- c(-131.8, -127.2); yl <- c(50.5, 52.7)
# prepare EventData; clip it, omit NA entries, and calculate CPUE
events <- events[events$X >= xl[1] & events$X <= xl[2] &
        events$Y >= yl[1] & events$Y <= yl[2], ]
events <- na.omit(events)
events$cpue <- events$catch/(events$effort/60)
# make a grid for the Queen Charlotte Sound
grid <- makeGrid(x=seq(-131.6, -127.6, .1), y=seq(50.6, 52.6, .1),
        projection="LL", zone=9)
# locate EventData in grid
locData <- findPolys(events, grid)
events$Z <- events$cpue

```

```
pdata <- combineEvents(events, locData, FUN=mean)
brks <- c(0,50,300,750,1500,25000); lbrks <- length(brks)
cols <- c(clr$lettuce, clr$moss, clr$irish, clr$forest, clr$black)
pdata <- makeProps(pdata, brks, "col", cols)
par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
plotMap(nepacLL, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, xlim=xl, ylim=y1, tck=-0.015,
mgp=c(2,.5,0), cex=1.2, plt=c(.08,.98,.08,.98))
addPolys(grid, polyProps=pdata)
for (i in 1:nrow(events)) {
  # plot one point at a time for clarity
  points(events$X[i], events$Y[i], pch=16, cex=0.50, col=clr$white)
  points(events$X[i], events$Y[i], pch=1, cex=0.55, col=clr$black) }
# add title
yrtxt <- paste("(", min(events$year), "-",
  substring(max(events$year), 3), ")", sep="")
text(xl[1]+.5, yl[2]-.1, paste("POP Surveys", yrtxt), cex=1.2, adj=0)
# add a key
if (isR) {
  # right-justify the legend labels
  temp <- legend(x=xl[1]+.3, y=y1[1]+.7, legend = rep(" ", 5),
    text.width=strwidth("1500 - 25000"), bty="n", fill=cols)
  text(temp$rect$left + temp$rect$w, temp$text$y, pos=2,
    paste(brks[1:(lbrks-1)], brks[2:lbrks], sep=" - "))
  text(temp$rect$left+temp$rect$w/2, temp$rect$stop, pos=3, "CPUE (kg/h)", cex=1) }
else
  key(xl[1]+.3, yl[1]+.7, between=-.5, title="CPUE (kg/h)", cex.title=.8,
    transparent=T, adj=1, rectangles=list(col=cols, border=1, size=1),
    text=list(paste(brks[1:(lbrks-1)], brks[2:lbrks], sep=" - "), cex=.7))
}
```

Figure 10

```
PBSfig10 <- function(clr=PB$val$PBSclr, isR=PB$val$PBSisR) {
# Pythagoras' Theorem Visualized
# -----
if (isR) data(pythagoras)
# create properties for colouring the polygons
pythProps <- data.frame(PID=c(1, 6:13, 4, 15, 3, 5, 2, 14),
  Z=c(rep(1, 9), rep(2, 2), rep(3, 2), rep(4, 2)))
pythProps <- makeProps(pythProps, c(0, 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1), "col",
  c(clr$blue, clr$red, clr$yellow, clr$green))
par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
plotMap(pythagoras, plt=c(.01,.99,.01,.95), lwd=2,
  xlim=c(.09,1.91), ylim=c(0.19,2.86), polyProps=pythProps,
  axes=F, xlab="", ylab="", main="Pythagoras' Theorem: a\262 + b\262 = c\262")
# add labels
text(x = 0.1, y = 1.19, adj=0, "Proof:")
text(x = 0.1, y = 1.10, adj=0,
  "(a + b)\262 = 4 triangles + a\262 + b\262 = 4 triangles + c\262")
labels <- data.frame(X=c(1.02,1.66,0.65),Y=c(1.50,2.20,2.76),label=c("a","b","c"))
text(labels$X, labels$Y, as.character(labels$label), cex=1.2)
text(1.03, 1.81, "a\262", cex=1.2, col=clr$black)
text(1.43, 2.21, "b\262", cex=1.2, col=clr$black)
text(0.87, 2.46, "c\262", cex=1.2, col=clr$black)
}
```

Run command file "PBSfigs.r"

```
while (!is.null(dev.list())) dev.off(dev.cur())
initPBS()
for (i in c(1:10))
  get(paste("PBSfig", ifelse(i<10, "0", ""), i, sep="")) ()
```

APPENDIX F. Changes in PBS Mapping v. 2.00

PBS Mapping version 2.00 incorporates many improvements over the previous version 1.00 described by Schnute et al. (2003). We have updated functions in all three distinct layers: user-accessible R/S functions, hidden R/S functions, and C functions. This appendix documents only the changes to user-accessible R/S functions. These include 38 new functions (Table F1), where some of them relate directly to the introduction of `class` attributes. Appendix H gives detailed documentation for all functions and data in version 2.

Table F1. New user-accessible functions in PBS Mapping v. 2.00.

Function	Description
<code>addLabels</code>	Add labels to an existing plot
<code>addPoints</code>	Add <code>EventData</code> / <code>PolyData</code> to an existing plot as points
<code>addStipples</code>	Add stipples to an existing plot
<code>appendPolys</code>	Append a two-column matrix to a <code>PolySet</code>
<code>as.</code>	Coerce a data frame to an object with class:
<code>EventData</code>	<code>EventData</code>
<code>LocationSet</code>	<code>LocationSet</code>
<code>PolyData</code>	<code>PolyData</code>
<code>PolySet</code>	<code>PolySet</code>
<code>calcCentroid</code>	Calculate the centroids of polygons
<code>calcConvexHull</code>	Calculate the convex hull for a set of points
<code>calcLength</code>	Calculate the length of polylines
<code>calcMidRange</code>	Calculate midpoints of the X and Y ranges for polygons
<code>calcSummary</code>	Apply functions to polygons in a <code>PolySet</code>
<code>contourLines</code> ¹	Pseudo-simulation of R's <code>contourLines</code> function
<code>convCP</code>	Convert contour lines into a <code>PolySet</code>
<code>convDP</code>	Convert <code>EventData</code> / <code>PolyData</code> into a <code>PolySet</code>
<code>convLP</code>	Convert polylines into a polygon
<code>extractPolyData</code>	Extract <code>PolyData</code> from a <code>PolySet</code>
<code>is.</code>	Determine whether an object is:
<code>EventData</code>	<code>EventData</code>
<code>LocationSet</code>	a <code>LocationSet</code>
<code>PolyData</code>	<code>PolyData</code>
<code>PolySet</code>	a <code>PolySet</code>
<code>isConvex</code>	Determine whether polygons are convex
<code>isIntersecting</code>	Determine whether polygons are self-intersecting
<code>joinPolys</code>	Join one or two <code>PolySets</code> using a set theoretic operation
<code>makeTopography</code>	Make topography data from freely available online data
<code>plotPoints</code>	Plot <code>EventData</code> / <code>PolyData</code> as points
<code>print.</code>	Print:
<code>EventData</code>	an <code>EventData</code> object
<code>LocationSet</code>	a <code>LocationSet</code> object
<code>PolyData</code>	a <code>PolyData</code> object

¹ Only our S-PLUS library includes our version of this function. R includes a native version.

PolySet	a PolySet object
summary.PBS	the summary of a PBS Mapping object
summary.	Summarize:
EventData	EventData
LocationSet	a LocationSet
PolyData	PolyData
PolySet	a PolySet
thickenPolys	Thicken a PolySet of polygons
thinPolys	Thin a PolySet of polygons

In addition to the new functions listed in Table F1, we have updated the interface to eleven functions in version 1.00. We made these changes to increase consistency between the new and existing functions. In most cases, they should not break existing code, but we caution our readers to take them into account when moving to version 2.00. In the list below, changes appear in bold-underlined text, and removed arguments appear in grey text with a strikethrough.

```

addLines (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, polyProps = NULL,
          lty = NULL, col = NULL, ...)

addPolys (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, polyProps = NULL,
          border = NULL, lty = NULL, col = NULL, density = NA,
          angle = NULL, ...)

calcArea (polys, sumPID = FALSE, rollup = 3)

clipLines (polys, xlim, ylim, keepExtra = FALSE)

clipPolys (polys, xlim, ylim, keepExtra = FALSE)

combineEvents (events, locs, FUN = mean, ..., bdryOK = TRUE)

fixPOS (polys, exteriorCCW = NA)

makeGrid (x, y, byrow = TRUE, addSID = TRUE, projection = NULL,
          zone = NULL)

plotLines (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, projection = FALSE,
           plt = c(0.11, 0.98, 0.12, 0.88), polyProps = NULL,
           lty = NULL, col = NULL, bg = 0, main = "Map", xlab = NULL,
           ylob = NULL, axes = TRUE, tckLab = TRUE, tck = 0.014,
           tckMinor = 0.5 * tck, ...)

plotMap (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, projection = TRUE,
         plt = c(0.11, 0.98, 0.12, 0.88), polyProps = NULL,
         border = NULL, lty = NULL, col = NULL, density = NA,
         angle = NULL, bgCol = 0, bg = 0, main = "Map", xlab = NULL,

```

```
ylab = NULL, axes = TRUE, tckLab = TRUE, tck = 0.014,  
tckMinor = 0.5 * tck, ...)
```

```
plotPolys (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, projection = FALSE,  
plt = c(0.11, 0.98, 0.12, 0.88), polyProps = NULL,  
border = NULL, lty = NULL, col = NULL, density = NA,  
angle = NULL, bgCol = 0, bg = 0, main = "Map", ylab = NULL,  
ylab = NULL, axes = TRUE, tckLab = TRUE, tck = 0.014,  
tckMinor = 0.5 * tck, ...)
```

In addition to the above argument changes, `plotMap`, `plotPolys`, `plotLines`, `addPolys`, and `addLines` now invisibly return the `polyProps` object used for plotting rather than `NULL`. The high-level functions `plotMap`, `plotPolys`, and `plotLines` now accept the same `par` parameters in their `...` argument as `plot`. All functions that return PBS Mapping objects (i.e., `EventData`, `LocationSet`, `PolyData`, or `PolySet` objects) set their class attributes appropriately.

We introduce the new data set `bcBathymetry` in PBS Mapping version 2.00. It contains ocean bathymetry as raster data, where depths are positive, and it has a list structure suitably formatted for the `contour` and `contourLines` functions (Appendix C).

Finally, PBS Mapping version 2.00 includes numerous bug fixes and other stability improvements.

APPENDIX G. PBS Mapping Function Dependencies

This appendix documents function dependencies within PBS Mapping. All functions appear as underlined entries in the alphabetic list. If a function depends on others, the list of dependencies appears below the underlined name. Following a standard in UNIX and R, functions whose name begins with a period (*dot functions*) are considered hidden from the user, who would normally use only the non-hidden functions that call them. The names here apply primarily to the R/S working environment, but functions designated '(C)' are implemented in C source code and compiled in the DLL for the mapping package. R/S invokes these functions with the call `.C(...)`.

<u>.addAxis</u>	<u>.rollupPolys</u> rollupPolys (C)	<u>.validateXYData</u> .validateData
<u>.addFeature</u>		addLabels
<u>.addProps</u>	<u>.plotMaps</u>	.addFeature
<u>.validatePolyProps</u>	.addAxis	.checkProjection
	.addLabels	.validateEventData
<u>.addLabels</u>	.initPlotRegion	.validatePolyData
	.validateXYData	.validatePolySet
<u>.addProps</u>	addLines	calcCentroid
	addPoints	calcMidRange
<u>.calcDist</u>	addPolys	calcSummary
		is.EventData
<u>.calcOrientation</u>	<u>.preparePolyProps</u>	is.PolyData
calcOrientation (C)	.createIDs	
	.validatePolyData	
<u>.checkProjection</u>		addLines
	<u>.validateData</u>	.addProps
<u>.clip</u>	.createIDs	.checkProjection
clip (C)		.clip
extractPolyData	<u>.validateEventData</u>	.createFastIDdig
	.validateData	.createIDs
<u>.createFastIDdig</u>		.preparePolyProps
	<u>.validateLocationSet</u>	.validatePolyProps
<u>.createIDs</u>	.validateData	.validatePolySet
<u>.createFastIDdig</u>		is.PolyData
	<u>.validatePolyData</u>	
<u>.fixGSHHSWorld</u>	.validateData	addPoints
findPolys		.addFeature
fixPOS	<u>.validatePolyProps</u>	.checkProjection
	.validateData	.validateEventData
<u>.initPlotRegion</u>		.validatePolyData
	<u>.validatePolySet</u>	is.PolyData
	.validateData	

addPolys
.addProps
.checkProjection
.clip
.createFastIDdig
.createIDs
.preparePolyProps
.rollupPolys
.validatePolyProps
.validatePolySet
is.PolyData

addStipples
.addFeature
.checkProjection
.clip
.validatePolySet
findPolys
is.PolyData
thickenPolys

appendPolys
.validatePolySet
is.PolySet

as.EventData
.validateEventData
is.EventData

as.LocationSet
.validateLocationSet
is.LocationSet

as.PolyData
.validatePolyData
is.PolyData

as.PolySet
.validatePolySet
is.PolySet

calcArea
.rollupPolys
.validatePolySet
calcArea (C)
convUL
is.PolyData

calcCentroid
.rollupPolys
.validatePolySet
calcCentroid (C)
is.PolyData

calcConvexHull
.calcDist
.createIDs
.rollupPolys
.validatePolySet
.validateXYData
calcConvexHull (C)
is.PolyData
is.PolySet

calcMidRange
.validatePolySet
calcSummary
is.PolyData

calcSummary
.createIDs
.rollupPolys
.validatePolySet
is.PolyData

clipLines
.clip
.validatePolySet
is.PolySet

clipPolys
.clip
.validatePolySet
is.PolySet

closePolys
.validatePolySet
closePolys (C)
is.PolySet

combineEvents
.validateEventData
is.PolyData

contourLines

convCP
is.PolyData
is.PolySet

convDP
.validatePolyData
is.PolySet

convLP
.validatePolySet
is.PolySet

convUL
.validateXYData
convUL (C)

extractPolyData
.createIDs
.validatePolySet
is.PolyData

findPolys
.validateEventData
.validatePolySet
findPolys (C)
is.LocationSet

fixBound
.validatePolySet
is.PolySet

fixPOS
.rollupPolys
.validatePolySet
is.PolySet

is.EventData
.validateEventData

is.LocationSet
.validateLocationSet

is.PolyData
.validatePolyData

is.PolySet
.validatePolySet

<u>isConvex</u>	<u>print.EventData</u>
.validatePolySet	summary.EventData
is.PolyData	
isConvex (C)	<u>print.LocationSet</u>
	summary.LocationSet
<u>isIntersecting</u>	
.validatePolySet	<u>print.PolyData</u>
is.PolyData	summary.PolyData
isIntersecting (C)	
<u>joinPolys</u>	<u>print.PolySet</u>
.validatePolySet	summary.PolySet
is.PolySet	
joinPolys (C)	<u>print.summary.PBS</u>
<u>locateEvents</u>	<u>summary.EventData</u>
is.EventData	
	<u>summary.LocationSet</u>
<u>locatePolys</u>	.createIDs
.validatePolyData	
is.PolySet	<u>summary.PolyData</u>
	.createIDs
<u>makeGrid</u>	
is.PolySet	<u>summary.PolySet</u>
	.createIDs
<u>makeProps</u>	<u>thickenPolys</u>
.validatePolyData	.calcDist
is.PolyData	.createIDs
	.validatePolySet
<u>makeTopography</u>	is.PolySet
	thickenPolys (C)
<u>plotLines</u>	
.plotMaps	<u>thinPolys</u>
is.PolyData	.validatePolySet
	is.PolySet
<u>plotMap</u>	thinPolys (C)
.plotMaps	
is.PolyData	
<u>plotPoints</u>	
.plotMaps	
is.PolyData	
<u>plotPolys</u>	
.plotMaps	
is.PolyData	

APPENDIX H. PBS Mapping Functions and Data

This appendix documents the objects (functions and data) available in PBS Mapping, as summarised in Table H1. Subsequent pages give complete technical documentation for every object, listed in alphabetic order. These descriptions come from .Rd files written for the R documentation system, which generates corresponding LaTeX files that typeset the pages included here.

Table H1. Functions and data sets defined in PBS Mapping, arranged alphabetically within categories.

Category	Object	Description
User constant	PBSprint	Specify whether to print summaries
Plotting functions	addLabels	Add labels to an existing plot
	addLines	Add a PolySet to an existing plot as polylines
	addPoints	Add EventData/PolyData to an existing plot as points
	addPolys	Add a PolySet to an existing plot as polygons
	addStipples	Add stipples to an existing plot
	plotLines	Plot a PolySet as polylines
	plotMap	Plot a PolySet as a map
	plotPoints	Plot EventData/PolyData as points
	plotPolys	Plot a PolySet as polygons
Computational functions	appendPolys	Append a two-column matrix to a PolySet
	calcArea	Calculate the areas of polygons
	calcCentroid	Calculate the centroids of polygons
	calcConvexHull	Calculate the convex hull for a set of points
	calcLength	Calculate the length of polylines
	calcMidRange	Calculate midpoints of the X and Y ranges for polygons
	calcSummary	Apply functions to polygons in a PolySet
	clipLines	Clip a PolySet as polylines
	clipPolys	Clip a PolySet as polygons
	closePolys	Close a PolySet
	combineEvents	Combine measurements of events
	contourLines ²	Pseudo-simulation of R's contourLines function
	convCP	Convert contour lines into a PolySet
	convDP	Convert EventData/PolyData into a PolySet
	convLP	Convert polylines into a polygon
	convUL	Convert coordinates between UTM/LL projections
	extractPolyData	Extract PolyData from a PolySet
	findPolys	Find the polygons that contain events
	fixBound	Fix the boundary points of a PolySet
	fixPOS	Fix the POS column of a PolySet
	isConvex	Determine whether polygons are convex

² Only our S-PLUS library includes our version of this function. R includes a native version.

	isIntersecting	Determine whether polygons are self-intersecting
	joinPolys	Join one or two PolySets using a set theoretic operation
	locateEvents	Locate events on the current plot
	locatePolys	Locate polygons on the current plot
	makeGrid	Make a grid of polygons
	makeProps	Make polygon properties
	makeTopography	Make topography data from freely available online data
	thickenPolys	Thicken a PolySet of polygons
	thinPolys	Thin a PolySet of polygons
Object-related functions	as.	Coerce a data frame to an object with class:
	EventData	EventData
	LocationSet	LocationSet
	PolyData	PolyData
	PolySet	PolySet
	is.	Determine whether an object is:
	EventData	EventData
	LocationSet	a LocationSet
	PolyData	PolyData
	PolySet	a PolySet
	print.	Print:
	EventData	an EventData object
	LocationSet	a LocationSet object
	PolyData	a PolyData object
	PolySet	a PolySet object
	summary.PBS	the summary of a PBS Mapping object
	summary.	Summarize:
	EventData	EventData
	LocationSet	a LocationSet
	PolyData	PolyData
	PolySet	a PolySet
Data sets	bcBathymetry	Bathymetry data spanning British Columbia's coast
	nepacLL	Northeast Pacific shoreline (normal resolution)
	nepacLLhigh	Northeast Pacific shoreline (high resolution)
	pythagoras	Pythagoras' theorem diagram PolySet
	surveyData	Survey data
	towData	Tow data
	towTracks	Tow track polyline data
	worldLL	World ocean shoreline (normal resolution)
	worldLLhigh	World ocean shoreline (high resolution)

addLines

Add a PolySet to an Existing Plot as Polylines

Description

Adds a PolySet to an existing plot, where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polyline.

Usage

```
addLines (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL,  
          polyProps = NULL, lty = NULL, col = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to add (<i>required</i>).
xlim	range of X-coordinates.
ylim	range of Y-coordinates.
polyProps	PolyData specifying which polylines to plot and their properties. par parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
lty	vector of line types (cycled by PID).
col	vector of colours (cycled by PID).
...	additional par parameters for the lines function.

Details

The plotting routine does not connect the last vertex of each discrete polyline to the first vertex of that polyline. It clips **polys** to **xlim** and **ylim** before plotting.

For additional help on the arguments **lty** and **col**, please see **par**.

Value

PolyData consisting of the **PolyProps** used to create the plot.

See Also

calcLength, **clipLines**, **closePolys**, **convLP**, **fixBound**, **fixPOS**, **locatePolys**, **plotLines**, **thinPolys**, **thickenPolys**.

Examples

```
#--- create a PolySet to plot
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 4), POS=1:4, X=c(0, 1, 1, 0), Y=c(0, 0, 1, 1))
polys <- as.PolySet(polys, projection=1)
#--- plot the PolySet
plotLines(polys, xlim=c(-.5,1.5), ylim=c(-.5,1.5), projection=1)
#--- add the PolySet to the plot (in a different style)
addLines(polys, lwd=5, col=3)
```

<code>addPoints</code>	<i>Add EventData/PolyData to an Existing Plot as Points</i>
------------------------	---

Description

Adds EventData/PolyData to an existing plot, where each unique EID describes a point.

Usage

```
addPoints (data, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, polyProps = NULL,
           cex = NULL, col = NULL, pch = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	EventData or PolyData to add (<i>required</i>).
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates.
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates.
<code>polyProps</code>	PolyData specifying which points to plot and their properties. <code>par</code> parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
<code>cex</code>	vector describing character expansion factors (cycled by EID or PID).
<code>col</code>	vector describing colours (cycled by EID or PID).
<code>pch</code>	vector describing plotting characters (cycled by EID or PID).
<code>...</code>	additional <code>par</code> parameters for the <code>points</code> function.

Details

This function clips data to `xlim` and `ylim` before plotting. It only adds PolyData containing X and Y columns.

For additional help on the arguments `cex`, `col`, and `pch`, please see `par`.

Value

PolyData consisting of the PolyProps used to create the plot.

See Also

combineEvents, convDP, findPolys, locateEvents, plotPoints.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R")) {
  data(nepacLL)
  data(surveyData)
}
#--- plot a map
plotMap(nepacLL, xlim=c(-136, -125), ylim=c(48, 57))
#--- add events
addPoints(surveyData, col=1:7)
```

addPolys	<i>Add a PolySet to an Existing Plot as Polygons</i>
----------	--

Description

Adds a PolySet to an existing plot, where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polygon.

Usage

```
addPolys (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, polyProps = NULL,
  border = NULL, lty = NULL, col = NULL, density = NA,
  angle = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to add (<i>required</i>).
xlim	range of X-coordinates.
ylim	range of Y-coordinates.
polyProps	PolyData specifying which polygons to plot and their properties. <i>par</i> parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
border	vector describing edge colours (cycled by PID).
lty	vector describing line types (cycled by PID).
col	vector describing fill colours (cycled by PID).
density	vector describing shading line densities (lines per inch, cycled by PID).
angle	vector describing shading line angles (degrees, cycled by PID).
...	additional <i>par</i> parameters for the <i>polygon</i> function.

Details

The plotting routine connects the last vertex of each discrete polygon to the first vertex of that polygon. It supports both borders (`border`, `lty`) and fills (`col`, `density`, `angle`). It clips `polys` to `xlim` and `ylim` before plotting.

For additional help on the arguments `border`, `lty`, `col`, `density`, and `angle`, please see `polygon` and `par`.

Value

PolyData consisting of the PolyProps used to create the plot.

See Also

`addLabels`, `addStipples`, `clipPolys`, `closePolys`, `fixBound`, `fixPOS`, `locatePolys`, `plotLines`, `plotMap`, `plotPoints`, `plotPolys`, `thinPolys`, `thickenPolys`.

Examples

```
#--- create a PolySet to plot
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 4), POS=1:4, X=c(0, 1, 1, 0), Y=c(0, 0, 1, 1))
polys <- as.PolySet(polys, projection=1)
#--- plot the PolySet
plotPolys(polys, xlim=c(-.5,1.5), ylim=c(-.5,1.5), density=0, projection=1)
#--- add the PolySet to the plot (in a different style)
addPolys(polys, col=3)
```

<code>addStipples</code>	<i>Add Stipples to an Existing Plot</i>
--------------------------	---

Description

Adds stipples to an existing plot.

Usage

```
addStipples (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, polyProps = NULL,
             side = 1, density = 1, distance = 4, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>polys</code>	PolySet that provides the stipple boundaries (<i>required</i>).
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates.
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates.

polyProps PolyData specifying which polygons to stipple and their properties. **par** parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.

side one of -1, 0, or 1, corresponding to outside, both sides, or inside, respectively.

density density of points, relative to the default.

distance distance to offset points, measured as a percentage of the absolute difference in **xlim**.

... additional **par** parameters for the **points** function.

Details

This function locates stipples based on the PolySet **polys** and does not stipple degenerate lines.

Value

PolyData consisting of the PolyProps used to create the plot.

See Also

addPoints, **addPolys**, **plotMap**, **plotPoints**, **plotPolys**, **points**, **PolySet**.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R")) {
  data(nepacLL)
}
#--- plot a map
plotMap(nepacLL, xlim=c(-128.66, -122.83), ylim=c(48.00, 51.16))
#--- add stippling
addStipples(nepacLL, col=2, pch=19, cex=0.25)
```

appendPolys	<i>Append a Two-Column Matrix to a PolySet</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Appends a two-column matrix to a PolySet, assigning PID and possibly SID values automatically or as specified in its arguments.

Usage

```
appendPolys (polys, mat, PID = NULL, SID = NULL, isHole = FALSE)
```


Arguments

<code>polys</code>	existing PolySet; if <code>NULL</code> , creates a new PolySet (<i>required</i>).
<code>mat</code>	two-column matrix to append (<i>required</i>).
<code>PID</code>	new polygon's PID.
<code>SID</code>	new polygon's SID.
<code>isHole</code>	Boolean value; if <code>TRUE</code> , <code>mat</code> represents a hole.

Details

If `polys` contains an `SID` column and the `SID` argument equals `NULL`, this function uses the next available `SID`.

If `polys` does not contain an `SID` column and the caller passes an `SID` argument, all existing polygons will receive an `SID` of 1. The new polygon's `SID` will match the `SID` argument.

If `isHole = TRUE`, the polygon's `POS` values will appropriately represent a hole (reverse order of `POS`).

If (`PID`, `SID`) already exists in the PolySet, the function will issue a warning and duplicate those identifiers.

Value

PolySet containing `mat` appended to `polys`. The function retains attributes from `polys`.

See Also

`addPolys`, `clipPolys`, `closePolys`, `convLP`, `fixBound`, `fixPOS`, `joinPolys`, `plotMap`, `plotPolys`.

Examples

```
#--- create two simple matrices
a <- matrix(data=c(0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1), ncol=2, byrow = TRUE);
b <- matrix(data=c(2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3), ncol=2, byrow = TRUE);
#--- build a PolySet from them
polys <- appendPolys(NULL, a);
polys <- appendPolys(polys, b);
#--- print the result
print (polys);
```

bcBathymetry

Bathymetry Data Spanning British Columbia's Coast

Description

Bathymetry data spanning British Columbia's coast.

Format

Three-element list: x = vector of horizontal grid line locations, y = vector of vertical grid line locations, z = (x by y) matrix containing water depths measured in meters. Positive values indicate distance below sea level and negative values above it.

`contour` and `contourLines` expect data in this format. `convCP` converts the output from `contourLines` into a `PolySet`.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Bathymetry data acquired from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of San Diego.

Using their online form, we requested bathymetry data for the complete `nepacLL` region. At forty megabytes, the data were not suitable for distribution in our mapping package. Therefore, we reduced the data to the range $-140^\circ \leq x \leq -122^\circ$ and $47^\circ \leq y \leq 61^\circ$.

References

Smith, W. H. F., and D. T. Sandwell, Global seafloor topography from satellite altimetry and ship depth soundings, *Science*, v. 277, p. 1957-1962, 26 Sept., 1997.
http://topex.ucsd.edu/WWW.html/mar_topo.html

See Also

`contour`, `contourLines`, `convCP`, `nepacLL`, `nepacLLhigh`.

calcArea	<i>Calculate the Areas of Polygons</i>
----------	--

Description

Calculates the areas of polygons found in a PolySet.

Usage

```
calcArea (polys, rollup = 3)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to use.
rollup	level of detail in the results; 1 = PIDs only, by summing all the polygons with the same PID, 2 = outer contours only, by subtracting holes from their parent, and 3 = no roll-up.

Details

If rollup equals 1, the results contain an area for each unique PID only. When it equals 2, they contain entries for outer contours only. Finally, setting it to 3 prevents roll-up, and they contain areas for each unique (PID, SID).

Outer polygons have positive areas and inner polygons negative areas. When polygons are rolled up, the routine sums the positive and negative areas and consequently accounts for holes.

If the PolySet's projection attribute equals "LL", the function projects the PolySet in UTM first. If the PolySet's zone attribute exists, it uses it for the conversion. Otherwise, it computes the mean longitude and uses that value to determine the zone. The longitude range of zone i is $-186 + 6i^\circ < x \leq -180 + 6i^\circ$.

Value

PolyData with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), and area. If the projection equals "LL" or "UTM", the units of area are square kilometres.

See Also

calcCentroid, calcLength, calcMidRange, calcSummary, locatePolys.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- convert LL to UTM so calculation makes sense
attr(nepacLL, "zone") <- 9
nepacUTM <- convUL(nepacLL)
#--- calculate and print the areas
print(calcArea(nepacUTM))
```

calcCentroid	<i>Calculate the Centroids of Polygons</i>
--------------	--

Description

Calculates the centroids of polygons found in a PolySet.

Usage

```
calcCentroid (polys, rollup = 3)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to use.
rollup	level of detail in the results; 1 = PIDs only, 2 = outer contours only, and 3 = no roll-up. When rollup equals 1 and 2, the function appropriately adjusts for polygons with holes.

Details

If rollup equals 1, the results contain a centroid for each unique PID only. When it equals 2, they contain entries for outer contours only. Finally, setting it to 3 prevents roll-up, and they contain a centroid for each unique (PID, SID).

Value

PolyData with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), X, and Y.

See Also

calcArea, calcLength, calcMidRange, calcSummary, locateEvents, locatePolys.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- calculate and print the centroids for several polygons
print(calcCentroid(nepacLL[is.element(nepacLL$PID, c(33, 39, 47)), ]))
```

calcConvexHull	<i>Calculate the Convex Hull for a Set of Points</i>
----------------	--

Description

Calculates the convex hull for a set of points.

Usage

```
calcConvexHull (xydata)
```

Arguments

xydata points to use.

Details

This routine ignores all columns other than X and Y.

Value

PolySet with columns PID, POS, X, and Y.

See Also

addPoints, addPolys, calcArea, calcCentroid, calcMidRange, calcSummary, locateEvents, plotMap, plotPoints, plotPolys.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(surveyData)
#--- plot the convex hull, and then plot the points
plotMap(calcConvexHull(surveyData))
addPoints(surveyData);
```

<code>calcLength</code>	<i>Calculate the Length of Polylines</i>
-------------------------	--

Description

Calculates the length of polylines found in a PolySet.

Usage

```
calcLength (polys, rollup = 3, close = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>polys</code>	PolySet to use.
<code>rollup</code>	level of detail in the results; 1 = PIDs only, summing the lengths of each SID within each PID, and 3 = no roll-up. Note: rollup 2 has no meaning in this function and, if specified, will be reset to 3.
<code>close</code>	Boolean value; if TRUE, include the distance between each polygon's last and first vertex, if necessary.

Details

If rollup equals 1, the results contain an entry for each unique PID only. Setting it to 3 prevents roll-up, and they contain an entry for each unique (PID, SID).

If the projection attribute equals "LL", this routine uses Great Circle distances to compute the surface length of each polyline. In doing so, the algorithm simplifies Earth to a sphere.

If the projection attribute equals "UTM" or 1, this routine uses Pythagoras' Theorem to calculate lengths.

Value

PolyData with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), and length. If projection equals "UTM" or "LL", lengths are in kilometres. Otherwise, lengths are in the same unit as the input PolySet.

See Also

`calcArea`, `calcCentroid`, `calcMidRange`, `calcSummary`, `locatePolys`.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- calculate the perimeter of Vancouver Island
print(calcLength(nepacLL[nepacLL$PID == 33, ]))
```

calcMidRange

Calculate the Midpoint of the X/Y Ranges of Polygons

Description

Calculates the midpoint of the X/Y ranges of polygons found in a PolySet.

Usage

```
calcMidRange (polys, rollup = 3)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to use.
rollup	level of detail in the results; 1 = PIDs only, 2 = outer contours only, and 3 = no roll-up.

Details

If rollup equals 1, the results contain a mean range for each unique PID only. When it equals 2, they contain entries for outer contours only. Finally, setting it to 3 prevents roll-up, and they contain a mean range for each unique (PID, SID).

Value

PolyData with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), X, and Y.

See Also

calcArea, calcCentroid, calcLength, calcSummary.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- calculate and print the centroids for several polygons
print(calcMidRange(nepacLL[is.element(nepacLL$PID, c(33, 39, 47)), ]))
```

calcSummary

Apply Functions to Polygons in a PolySet

Description

Applies functions to polygons in a PolySet.

Usage

```
calcSummary (polys, rollup = 3, FUN, ...)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to use.
rollup	level of detail in the results; 1 = PIDs only, by removing the SID column, and then passing each PID into FUN, 2 = outer contours only, by making hole SIDs equal to their parent's SID, and then passing each (PID, SID) into FUN, and 3 = no roll-up.
FUN	the function to apply; it must accept a vector and return a vector or scalar.
...	optional arguments for FUN.

Details

If rollup equals 1, the results contain an entry for each unique PID only. When it equals 2, they contain entries for outer contours only. Finally, setting it to 3 prevents roll-up, and they contain an entry for each unique (PID, SID).

Value

PolyData with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), X, and Y. If FUN returns a vector of length greater than 1 (say n), names the columns X1, X2, ..., X n and Y1, Y2, ..., Y n .

See Also

calcArea, calcCentroid, calcConvexHull, calcLength, calcMidRange, combineEvents, findPolys, locateEvents, locatePolys, makeGrid, makeProps.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- calculate and print the centroids for several polygons
print(calcSummary(nepacLL[is.element(nepacLL$PID, c(33, 39, 47)), ],
  rollup = 3, FUN = mean))
```

`clipLines`

Clip a PolySet as Polyline

Description

Clips a PolySet, where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polyline.

Usage

```
clipLines (polys, xlim, ylim, keepExtra = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>polys</code>	PolySet to clip.
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates.
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates.
<code>keepExtra</code>	Boolean value; if TRUE, tries to carry forward any non-standard columns into the result.

Details

For each discrete polyline, the function does not connect vertices 1 and N. It recalculates the POS values for each vertex, saving the old values in a column named `oldPOS`. For new vertices, it sets `oldPOS` to NA.

Value

PolySet containing the input data, with some points added or removed. A new column `oldPOS` records the original POS value for each vertex.

See Also

`clipPolys`, `fixBound`.

Examples

```
#--- create a triangle to clip
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 3), POS=1:3, X=c(0,1,0), Y=c(0,0.5,1))
#--- clip the triangle in the X direction, and plot the results
plotLines(clipLines(polys, xlim=c(0,.75), ylim=range(polys[, "Y"])))
```

<code>clipPolys</code>	<i>Clip a PolySet as Polygons</i>
------------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Clips a PolySet, where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polygon.

Usage

```
clipPolys (polys, xlim, ylim, keepExtra = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>polys</code>	PolySet to clip.
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates.
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates.
<code>keepExtra</code>	Boolean value; if TRUE, tries to carry forward any non-standard columns into the result.

Details

For each discrete polygon, the function connects vertices 1 and N. It recalculates the POS values for each vertex, saving the old values in a column named `oldPOS`. For new vertices, it sets `oldPOS` to NA.

Value

PolySet containing the input data, with some points added or removed. A new column `oldPOS` records the original POS value for each vertex.

See Also

`clipLines`, `fixBound`.

Examples

```
#--- create a triangle that will be clipped
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 3), POS=1:3, X=c(0,1,.5), Y=c(0,0,1))
#--- clip the triangle in the X direction, and plot the results
plotPolys(clipPolys(polys, xlim=c(0,.75), ylim=range(polys[, "Y"])),
          col=2);
```

<code>closePolys</code>	<i>Close a PolySet</i>
-------------------------	------------------------

Description

Closes a PolySet of polylines to form polygons.

Usage

`closePolys (polys)`

Arguments

`polys` PolySet to close.

Details

Generally, run `fixBound` before this function. The ranges of a PolySet's X and Y columns define the boundary. For each discrete polygon, this function determines if the first and last points lie on a boundary. If both points lie on the same boundary, it adds no points. However, if they lie on different boundaries, it may add one or two corners to the polygon.

When the boundaries are adjacent, one corner will be added as follows:

- top boundary + left boundary implies add top-left corner;
- top boundary + right boundary implies add top-right corner;
- bottom boundary + left boundary implies add bottom-left corner;
- bottom boundary + right boundary implies add bottom-right corner.

When the boundaries are opposite, it first adds the corner closest to a starting or ending polygon vertex. This determines a side (left-right or bottom-top) that connects the opposite boundaries. Then, it adds the other corner of that side to close the polygon.

Value

PolySet identical to `polys`, except for possible additional corner points.

See Also

`fixBound`, `fixPOS`.

Examples

```
#--- 4 corners
polys <- data.frame(PID=c(1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4),
                    POS=c(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2),
                    X = c(0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3),
                    Y = c(1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2))
plotPolys(closePolys(polys), col=2)

#--- 2 corners and 1 opposite
polys <- data.frame(PID=c(1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3),
                    POS=c(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3),
                    X = c(0, 1, 0, 1, 5, 6, 1.5),
                    Y = c(1, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1.5, 3))
plotPolys(closePolys(polys), col=2)
```

<code>combineEvents</code>	<i>Combine Measurements of Events</i>
----------------------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Combines measurements associated with events that occur in the same polygon.

Usage

```
combineEvents (events, locs, FUN, ..., bdryOK = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>events</code>	EventData with at least four columns (EID, X, Y, Z).
<code>locs</code>	LocationSet usually resulting from a call to <code>findPolys</code> .
<code>FUN</code>	a function that produces a scalar from a vector (e.g., <code>mean</code> , <code>sum</code>).
<code>...</code>	optional arguments for <code>FUN</code> .
<code>bdryOK</code>	Boolean value; if <code>TRUE</code> , include boundary points.

Details

This function combines measurements associated with events that occur in the same polygon. Each event (EID) has a corresponding measurement Z. The `locs` data frame (usually output from `findPolys`) places events within polygons. Thus, each polygon (PID, SID) determines a set of events within it, and a corresponding vector of measurements `Zv`. The function returns `FUN(Zv)`, a summary of measurements within each polygon.

Value

PolyData with columns PID, SID (if in `locs`), and Z.

See Also

findPolys, locateEvents, locatePolys, makeGrid, makeProps.

Examples

```
#--- create an EventData data frame: let each event have Z = 1
events <- data.frame(EID=1:10, X=1:10, Y=1:10, Z=rep(1, 10))
#--- example output from findPolys where 1 event occurred in the first
#--- polygon, 3 in the second, and 6 in the third
locs <- data.frame(EID=1:10, PID=c(rep(1, 1), rep(2, 3), rep(3, 6)),
                  Bdry=rep(0, 10))
#--- sum the Z column of the events in each polygon, and print the result
print(combineEvents(events=events, locs=locs, FUN=sum))
```

contourLines	<i>Pseudo-Simulation of R's contourLines Function (S-PLUS only)</i>
--------------	---

Description

Returns contour lines in a format similar to R's contourLines function.

Usage

```
contourLines(x = seq(0, 1, len = nrow(z)), y = seq(0, 1, len = ncol(z)),
             z, nlevels = 10, levels = pretty(range(z, na.rm = TRUE), nlevels))
```

Arguments

x,y	locations of grid lines at which the values in z are measured. These must be in ascending order. By default, equally spaced values from 0 to 1 are used. If x is a list, its components x\$x and x\$y are used for x and y, respectively. If the list has component z this is used for z.
z	a matrix containing the values to be plotted (NAs are allowed). Note that x can be used instead of z for convenience.
nlevels	number of contour levels desired if and only if levels is not supplied.
levels	numeric vector of levels at which to produce contour lines.

Details

This function captures the output from the S-PLUS contour function and reformats it to imitate R's contourLines function.

The S-PLUS contour function produces significantly different contours than the corresponding R function. S-PLUS may return several polylines for one continuous contour. This function does not correct this behaviour.

The S-PLUS `contour` function contains a bug. Under certain conditions it fails to produce contour lines. If this happens, the function will produce an error message that explains a work-around.

Value

List of contours. Each contour is a list with three elements: `level`, `x`, and `y`. `level` identifies the contour level and `x` and `y` provide the coordinates of the contour. `convCP` creates a `PolySet` from a list in this format.

References

R 1.9.1's `contourLines` function and associated documentation.
<http://www.r-project.org>

See Also

`contour`, `convCP`, `makeTopography`.

Examples

```
#--- produce some data
x <- seq(-0.5, 0.8, length=50);
y <- x;
z <- outer(x, y, FUN = function(x, y) { sin(2*pi*(x^2+y^2))^2; });
#--- calculate contour lines
zc <- contourLines(x,y,z,levels=c(.2,.8));
#--- convert contours to a PolySet, and plot the result
p <- convCP(zc)
attr(p$PolySet, "projection") <- 1
plotMap (NULL, xlim=range(p$PolySet$X), ylim=range(p$PolySet$Y), projection = 1)
addLines(p$PolySet);
```

`convCP`

Convert Contour Lines into a PolySet

Description

Converts contour lines into a `PolySet`.

Usage

```
convCP (data, projection = NULL, zone = NULL)
```

Arguments

data contour line data, often from the `contourLines` function.
projection optional projection attribute to add to the PolySet.
zone optional zone attribute to add to the PolySet.

Details

data contains a list as described below. The `contourLines` function create a list suitable for the **data** argument.

A three-element list describes each contour. The named elements in this list include the scalar **level**, the vector **x**, and the vector **y**. Vectors **x** and **y** must have equal lengths. A higher-level list (**data**) contains one or more of these contours lists.

Value

A list with two named elements **PolySet** and **PolyData**. The **PolySet** element contains a PolySet representation of the contour lines. The **PolyData** element links each contour line (PID, SID) with a level.

See Also

`contour`, `contourLines`, `convLP`, `makeTopography`.

Examples

```
#--- create sample data for the contourLines() function
x <- seq(-0.5, 0.8, length=50);
y <- x;
z <- outer(x, y, FUN = function(x,y) { sin(2*pi*(x^2+y^2))^2; } );
data <- contourLines(x, y, z, levels=c(0.2, 0.8));
#--- pass that sample data into convCP()
result <- convCP(data);
#--- plot the result
plotLines(result$PolySet, projection=1);
print(result$PolyData);
```

`convDP`

Convert EventData/PolyData into a PolySet

Description

Converts EventData/PolyData into a PolySet.

Usage

```
convDP (data, xColumns, yColumns)
```

Arguments

data	PolyData or EventData.
xColumns	vector of X-column names.
yColumns	vector of Y-column names.

Details

This function expects data to contain several X- and Y-columns. For example, consider data with columns x1, y1, x2, and y2. Suppose xColumns = c("x1", "x2") and yColumns = c("y1", "y2"). The result will contain nrow(data) polygons. Each one will have two vertices, (x1, y1) and (x2, y2) and POS values 1 and 2, respectively. If data includes an SID column, so will the result.

If data contains an EID and not a PID column, the function uses the EIDs as PIDs.

If data contains both PID and EID columns, the function assumes it is PolyData and ignores the EID column.

Value

PolySet with the same PIDs as those given in data. If data has an SID column, the result will include it.

See Also

addPoints, plotPoints.

Examples

```
#--- create sample PolyData
polyData <- data.frame(PID=c(1, 2, 3),
                      x1=c(1, 3, 5), y1=c(1, 3, 2),
                      x2=c(1, 4, 5), y2=c(2, 4, 1),
                      x3=c(2, 4, 6), y3=c(2, 3, 1));

#--- print PolyData
print(polyData);
#--- make a PolySet from PolyData
polys <- convDP(polyData,
                xColumns=c("x1", "x2", "x3"),
                yColumns=c("y1", "y2", "y3"));
#--- print and plot the PolySet
print(polys);
plotLines(polys, xlim=c(0, 7), ylim=c(0, 5), col=2);
```

convLP

Convert Polylines into a Polygon

Description

Converts two polylines into a polygon.

Usage

```
convLP (polyA, polyB, reverse = TRUE)
```

Arguments

polyA	PolySet containing a polyline.
polyB	PolySet containing a polyline.
reverse	Boolean value; if TRUE, reverse polyB's vertices.

Details

The resulting PolySet contains all the vertices from polyA in their original order. If reverse = TRUE, this function appends the vertices from polyB in the reverse order (nrow(polyB):1). Otherwise, it appends them in their original order. The PID column equals the PID of polyA. No SID column appears in the result. The resulting polygon is an exterior boundary.

Value

PolySet with a single PID that is the same as polyA. The result contains all the vertices in polyA and polyB. It has the same projection and zone attributes as those in the input PolySets. If an input PolySet's attributes equal NULL, the function uses the other PolySet's. If the PolySet attributes conflict, the result's attribute equals NULL.

See Also

addLines, appendPolys, closePolys, convCP, joinPolys, plotLines.

Examples

```
#--- create two polylines
polyline1 <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 2), POS=1:2, X=c(1, 4), Y=c(1, 4));
polyline2 <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 2), POS=1:2, X=c(2, 5), Y=c(1, 4));

#--- create two plots to demonstrate the effect of 'reverse'
par(mfrow=c(2, 1))
plotPolys(convLP(polyline1, polyline2, reverse = TRUE), col=2);
plotPolys(convLP(polyline1, polyline2, reverse = FALSE), col=3);
```

convUL

Convert Coordinates between UTM and Lon/Lat

Description

Converts coordinates between UTM and Lon/Lat.

Usage

convUL (xydata)

Arguments

xydata data frame with columns X and Y.

Details

xydata must possess a projection attribute that identifies the current projection. If the data frame contains UTM coordinates, it must also have a zone attribute equal to a number between 1 and 60 (inclusive). If it contains longitude/latitude coordinates and the zone attribute is missing, the function computes the mean longitude and uses that value to determine the zone. The longitude range of zone i is $-186 + 6i^\circ < x \leq -180 + 6i^\circ$.

This function converts the X and Y columns of xydata from "LL" to "UTM" or vice-versa. After the conversion, it adjusts the data frame's attributes accordingly.

Value

A data frame identical to xydata, except that the X and Y columns contain the results of the conversion and the projection attribute matches the new projection.

See Also

closePolys, fixBound.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- set the zone attribute
attr(nepacLL, "zone") <- 9
#--- convert and plot the result
nepacUTM <- convUL(nepacLL)
plotMap(nepacUTM)
```

EventData

EventData Objects

Description

PBS Mapping functions that expect EventData will accept properly formatted data frames in their place (see 'Details').

`as.EventData` attempts to coerce a data frame to an object with class EventData.

`is.EventData` returns TRUE if its argument is of class EventData.

Usage

```
as.EventData(x, projection = NULL, zone = NULL)
is.EventData(x, fullValidation = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	data frame to be coerced or tested.
<code>projection</code>	optional projection attribute to add to EventData, possibly overwriting an existing attribute.
<code>zone</code>	optional zone attribute to add to EventData, possibly overwriting an existing attribute.
<code>fullValidation</code>	Boolean value; if TRUE, fully test <code>x</code> .

Details

We define EventData as a data frame with at least three fields named (EID, X, Y). Conceptually, an EventData object describes events that take place at specific points (X, Y) in two-dimensional space. Additional fields specify measurements associated with these events. For example, in a fishery context EventData could describe fishing events associated with trawl tows, based on the fields:

- EID - fishing event (tow) identification number;
- X, Y - fishing location;
- Duration - length of time for the tow;
- Depth - average depth of the tow;
- Catch - biomass captured.

Like PolyData, EventData can have attributes `projection` and `zone`, which may be absent. Inserting the string "EventData" as the class attribute's first element alters the behaviour of some functions, including `print` (if `PBSprint` is TRUE) and `summary`.

Value

The `as.EventData` method returns an object with classes "EventData" and "data.frame", in that order.

See Also

LocationSet, PolyData, PolySet.

`extractPolyData` *Extract PolyData from a PolySet*

Description

Extracts PolyData from a PolySet. Columns for the PolyData include those other than PID, SID, POS, oldPOS, X, and Y.

Usage

```
extractPolyData (polys)
```

Arguments

`polys` PolySet to use.

Details

This function identifies the PolySet's extra columns and determines if those columns contain unique values for each (PID, SID). Where they do, the (PID, SID) will appear in the PolyData output with that unique value. Where they do not, the extra column will contain NAs for that (PID, SID).

Value

PolyData with columns PID, SID, and any extra columns.

See Also

`makeProps`, PolyData, PolySet.

Examples

```
#--- create a PolySet with an extra column
polys <- data.frame(PID = c(rep(1, 10), rep(2, 10)),
                    POS = c(1:10, 1:10),
                    X = c(rep(1, 10), rep(1, 10)),
                    Y = c(rep(1, 10), rep(1, 10)),
                    colour = (c(rep("green", 10), rep("red", 10))));
#--- extract the PolyData
print(extractPolyData(polys))
```

findPolys	<i>Find the Polygons that Contain Events</i>
-----------	--

Description

Find the polygons in a PolySet that contain events specified in EventData.

Usage

```
findPolys (events, polys)
```

Arguments

events	EventData to use.
polys	PolySet to use.

Details

The resulting data frame, a LocationSet, contains the columns EID, PID, SID (if in polys), and Bdry, where an event (EID) occurs in a polygon (PID, SID) and SID does not correspond to an inner boundary. The Boolean variable Bdry indicates whether an event lies on a polygon's edge. Note that if an event lies properly outside of all the polygons, then a record with (EID, PID, SID) does not occur in the output. It may happen, however, that an event occurs in multiple polygons. Thus, the same EID can occur more than once in the output.

Value

LocationSet that links events with polygons.

See Also

combineEvents, locateEvents, locatePolys, LocationSet, makeGrid.

Examples

```
#--- create some EventData: a column of points at X = 0.5
events <- data.frame(EID=1:10, X=.5, Y=seq(0, 2, length=10))
events <- as.EventData(events, projection=1);
#--- create a PolySet: two squares with the second above the first
polys <- data.frame(PID=c(rep(1, 4), rep(2, 4)), POS=c(1:4, 1:4),
                    X=c(0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0),
                    Y=c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2))
polys <- as.PolySet(polys, projection=1);
#--- show a picture
plotPolys(polys, xlim=range(polys$X)+c(-0.1, 0.1),
          ylim=range(polys$Y)+c(-0.1, 0.1), projection=1);
addPoints(events, col=2);
#--- run findPolys and print the results
print(findPolys(events, polys))
```

fixBound

Fix the Boundary Points of a PolySet

Description

The ranges of a PolySet's X and Y columns define its boundary. This function fixes a PolySet's vertices by moving vertices near a boundary to the actual boundary.

Usage

```
fixBound (polys, tol)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to fix.
tol	vector (length 1 or 2) specifying a percentage of the ranges to use in defining <i>near</i> to a boundary. If tol has two elements, the first specifies the tolerance for the x-axis and the second the y-axis. If it has only one element, the function uses the same tolerance for both axes.

Details

When moving vertices to a boundary, the function moves them strictly horizontally or vertically, as appropriate.

Value

PolySet identical to the input, except for possible changes in the X and Y columns.

See Also

`closePolys`, `fixPOS`, `isConvex`, `isIntersecting`, `PolySet`.

Examples

```
#--- set up a long horizontal and long vertical line to extend the plot's
#--- limits, and then try fixing the bounds of a line in the top-left
#--- corner and a line in the bottom-right corner
polys <- data.frame(PID=c(1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4),
                    POS=c(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2),
                    X = c(0, 10, 5, 5, 0.1, 4.9, 5.1, 9.9),
                    Y = c(5, 5, 0, 10, 5.1, 9.9, 0.1, 4.9))
polys <- fixBound(polys, tol=0.0100001)
plotLines(polys)
```

`fixPOS`

Fix the POS Column of a PolySet

Description

Fixes the POS column of a PolySet by recalculating it using sequential integers.

Usage

```
fixPOS (polys, exteriorCCW = NA)
```

Arguments

<code>polys</code>	PolySet to fix.
<code>exteriorCCW</code>	Boolean value; if TRUE, orders exterior polygon vertices in a counter-clockwise direction. If FALSE, orders them in a clockwise direction. If NA, maintains their original order.

Details

This function recalculates the POS values of each (PID, SID) as either 1 to N or N to 1, depending on the order of POS (ascending or descending) in the input data. POS values in the input must be properly ordered (ascending or descending), but they may contain fractional values. For example, POS = 2.5 might correspond to a point manually added between POS = 2 and POS = 3. If `exteriorCCW = NA`, all other columns remain unchanged. Otherwise, it orders the X and Y columns according to `exteriorCCW`.

Value

PolySet with the same columns as the input, except for possible changes to the POS, X, and Y columns.

See Also

`closePolys`, `fixBound`, `isConvex`, `isIntersecting`, `PolySet`.

Examples

```
#--- create a PolySet with broken POS numbering
polys <- data.frame(PID = c(rep(1, 10), rep(2, 10)),
                   POS = c(seq(2, 10, length = 10), seq(10, 2, length = 10)),
                   X = c(rep(1, 10), rep(1, 10)),
                   Y = c(rep(1, 10), rep(1, 10)))

#--- fix the POS numbering
polys <- fixPOS(polys)
#--- print the results
print(polys)
```

`isConvex`

Determine Whether Polygons are Convex

Description

Determines whether polygons found in a `PolySet` are convex.

Usage

```
isConvex (polys)
```

Arguments

`polys` `PolySet` to use.

Details

Convex polygons do not self-intersect. In a convex polygon, only the first and last vertices may share the same coordinates (i.e., the polygons are optionally closed).

The function does not give special consideration to holes. It returns a value for each unique (PID, SID), regardless of whether a contour represents a hole.

Value

`PolyData` with columns `PID`, `SID` (*may be missing*), and `convex`. Column `convex` contains Boolean values.

See Also

`isIntersecting`, `PolySet`.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL);
#--- calculate then print the polygons that are convex
p <- isConvex(nepacLL);
#--- nepacLL actually contains no convex polygons
print(p[p$convex, ]);
```

isIntersecting	<i>Determine Whether Polygons are Self-Intersecting</i>
----------------	---

Description

Determines whether polygons found in a PolySet are self-intersecting.

Usage

```
isIntersecting (polys, numericResult = FALSE)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to use.
numericResult	Boolean value; if TRUE, returns the number of intersections.

Details

When `numericResult = TRUE`, this function counts intersections as the algorithm processes them. It counts certain types (i.e., those involving vertices and those where an edge retraces over an edge) more than once.

The function does not give special consideration to holes. It returns a value for each unique (PID, SID), regardless of whether a contour represents a hole.

Value

PolyData with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), and `intersecting`. If `numericResult` is TRUE, `intersecting` contains the number of intersections. Otherwise, it contains a Boolean value.

See Also

`isConvex`, `PolySet`.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL);
#--- calculate then print the polygons that are self-intersecting
p <- isIntersecting(nepacLL, numericResult = FALSE);
print(p[p$intersecting, ]);
```

joinPolys

Join One or Two PolySets using a Logic Operation

Description

Joins one or two PolySets using a logic operation.

Usage

```
joinPolys (polysA, polysB = NULL, operation = "INT")
```

Arguments

<code>polysA</code>	PolySet to join.
<code>polysB</code>	optional second PolySet with which to join.
<code>operation</code>	one of "DIFF", "INT", "UNION", or "XOR", representing difference, intersection, union, and exclusive-or, respectively.

Details

This function interfaces with the General Polygon Clipper library (<http://www.cs.man.ac.uk/aig/staff/alan/software/>) produced by Alan Murta at the University of Manchester. Consequently, we adopt some of his terminology in the details below.

Murta (2004) defines a *generic polygon* (or *polygon set*) as zero or more disjoint boundaries of arbitrary configuration. He relates a *boundary* to a contour, where each may be convex, concave or self-intersecting. In a PolySet, the polygons associated with each unique PID loosely correspond to a generic polygon, as they can represent both inner and outer boundaries. Our use of the term *generic polygon* includes the restrictions imposed by a PolySet. For example, the polygons for a given PID cannot be arranged arbitrarily.

If `polysB` is `NULL`, this function sequentially applies the operation between the generic polygons in `polysA`. For example, suppose `polysA` contains three generic polygons (A, B, C). The function outputs the PolySet containing ((A op B) op C).

If `polysB` is not `NULL`, this function applies operation between each generic polygon in `polysA` and each one in `polysB`. For example, suppose `polysA` contains two generic polygons (A, B) and `polysB` contains two generic polygons (C, D). The function's output

is the concatenation of $A \text{ op } C$, $B \text{ op } C$, $A \text{ op } D$, $B \text{ op } D$, with PIDs 1 to 4, respectively. Generally there are n times m comparisons, where n = number of polygons in polysA and m = number of polygons in polysB. If polysB contains only one generic polygon, the function maintains the PIDs from polysA. It also maintains them when polysA contains only one generic polygon and the operation is difference. Otherwise, if polysA contains only one generic polygon, it maintains the PIDs from polysB.

Value

If polysB is NULL, the resulting PolySet contains a single generic polygon (one PID), possibly with several components (SIDs). The function recalculates the PID and SID columns.

If polysB is not NULL, the resulting PolySet contains one or more generic polygons (PIDs), each with possibly several components (SIDs). The function recalculates the SID column, and depending on the input, it may recalculate the PID column.

References

Murta, A. 2004. A general polygon clipping library. Accessed: July 29, 2004.
<http://www.cs.man.ac.uk/aig/staff/alan/software/gpc.html>

See Also

addPolys, appendPolys, clipPolys, closePolys, fixBound, fixPOS, locatePolys, plotMap, plotPoints, thickenPolys, thinPolys.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- create a triangle to use in clipping
polysB <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 3), POS=1:3,
  X=c(-127.5, -124.5, -125.6), Y = c(49.2, 50.3, 48.6))
#--- intersect nepacLL with the single polygon, and plot the result
plotMap(joinPolys(nepacLL, polysB), col=5)
#--- add nepacLL in a different line type to emphasize the intersection
addPolys(nepacLL, border=2, lty=8, density=0)
```

locateEvents

Locate Events on the Current Plot

Description

Locates events on the current plot (using the locator function).

Usage

```
locateEvents (EID, n = 512, type = "p", ...)
```

Arguments

EID	vector of event IDs (<i>optional</i>).
n	maximum number of events to locate.
type	one of "n", "p", "l", or "o". If "p" or "o", then the points are plotted; if "l" or "o", then the points are joined by lines.
...	additional <i>par</i> parameters for the <i>locator</i> function.

Details

This function allows its user to define events with mouse clicks on the current plot via the *locator* function. The arguments *n* and *type* are the usual parameters of the *locator* function. If *EID* is not missing, then $n = \text{length}(\text{EID})$.

On exit from *locator*, suppose the user defined *m* events. If *EID* was missing, then the output data frame will contain *m* events. However, if *EID* exists, then the output data frame will contain $\text{length}(\text{EID})$ events, and both *X* and *Y* will be NA for events $\text{EID}[(m+1):n]$. The *na.omit* function can remove rows with NAs.

Value

EventData with columns *EID*, *X*, and *Y*, and *projection* attribute equal to the map's projection. The function does not set the *zone* attribute.

See Also

addPoints, *combineEvents*, *convDP*, *EventData*, *findPolys*, *plotPoints*.

Examples

```
#--- define five events on the current plot, numbering them 10 to 14
## Not run: events <- locateEvents(EID = 10:14)
```

<i>locatePolys</i>	<i>Locate Polygons on the Current Plot</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Locates polygons on the current plot (using the *locator* function).

Usage

```
locatePolys (pdata, n = 512, type = "o", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>pdata</code>	PolyData (<i>optional</i>) with columns PID and SID (<i>optional</i>), with two more optional columns <code>n</code> and <code>type</code> .
<code>n</code>	maximum number of points to locate.
<code>type</code>	one of "n", "p", "l", or "o". If "p" or "o", then the points are plotted; if "l" or "o", then the points are joined by lines.
<code>...</code>	additional par parameters for the locator function.

Details

This function allows its user to define polygons with mouse clicks on the current plot via the locator function. The arguments `n` and `type` are the usual parameters for the locator function, but the user can specify them for each individual (PID, SID) in a `pdata` object.

If a `pdata` object exists, the function ignores columns other than PID, SID, `n`, and `type`. If `pdata` includes `n`, then an outer boundary has $n > 0$ and an inner boundary has $n < 0$.

On exit from `locator`, suppose the user defined m vertices for a given polygon. For that polygon, the X and Y columns will contain NAs where $POS = (m+1):n$ for outer-boundaries and $POS = (|n|-m):1$ for inner-boundaries. The `na.omit` function can remove rows with NAs.

If a `pdata` object does not exist, the output contains only one polygon with a PID equal to 1. One inner-boundary polygon (POS goes from n to 1) can be generated by supplying a negative `n`.

If `type = "o"` or `type = "l"`, the function draws a line connecting the last and first vertices.

Value

PolySet with projection attribute equal to the map's projection. The function does not set the zone attribute.

See Also

`addPolys`, `appendPolys`, `clipPolys`, `closePolys`, `fixPOS`, `joinPolys`, `plotMap`, `plotPolys`, `thickenPolys`, `thinPolys`.

Examples

```
#--- define one polygon with up to 5 vertices on the current plot
## Not run: polys <- locatePolys(n = 5)
```

LocationSet

LocationSet Objects

Description

PBS Mapping functions that expect LocationSet's will accept properly formatted data frames in their place (see 'Details').

`as.LocationSet` attempts to coerce a data frame to an object with class LocationSet.

`is.LocationSet` returns TRUE if its argument is of class LocationSet.

Usage

```
as.LocationSet(x)
is.LocationSet(x, fullValidation = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x data frame to be coerced or tested.
fullValidation Boolean value; if TRUE, fully test x.

Details

A PolySet can define regional boundaries for drawing a map, and EventData can give event points on the map. Which events occur in which regions? Our function `findPolys` resolves this problem. The output lies in a LocationSet, a data frame with three or four columns (EID, PID, SID, Bdry), where SID may be missing. One row in a LocationSet means that the event EID occurs in the polygon (PID, SID). The boundary (Bdry) field specifies whether (Bdry=T) or not (Bdry=F) the event lies on the polygon boundary. If SID refers to an inner polygon boundary, then EID occurs in (PID, SID) only if Bdry=T. An event may occur in multiple polygons. Thus, the same EID can occur in multiple records. If an EID does not fall in any (PID, SID), or if it falls within a hole, it does not occur in the output LocationSet. Inserting the string "LocationSet" as the first element of a LocationSet's `class` attribute alters the behaviour of some functions, including `print` (if `PBSprint` is TRUE) and `summary`.

Value

The `as.LocationSet` method returns an object with classes "LocationSet" and "data.frame", in that order.

See Also

EventData, PolyData, PolySet.

makeGrid

Make a Grid of Polygons

Description

Makes a grid of polygons, using PIDs and SIDs according to the input arguments.

Usage

```
makeGrid (x, y, byrow = TRUE, addSID = TRUE, projection = NULL, zone = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	vector of X-coordinates (of length m).
y	vector of Y-coordinates (of length n).
byrow	Boolean value; if TRUE, increment PID along X.
addSID	Boolean value; if TRUE, include an SID column in the resulting PolySet.
projection	optional projection attribute to add to the PolySet.
zone	optional zone attribute to add to the PolySet.

Details

This function makes a grid of polygons, labeling them according to **byrow** and **addSID**.

- **byrow** = TRUE and **addSID** = FALSE implies $PID = i + (j - 1) \times m$
- **byrow** = FALSE and **addSID** = FALSE implies $PID = j + (i - 1) \times n$
- **byrow** = TRUE and **addSID** = TRUE implies $PID = i$, $SID = j$
- **byrow** = FALSE and **addSID** = TRUE implies $PID = j$, $SID = i$

Value

PolySet with columns PID, SID (if **addSID** = TRUE), POS, X, and Y. The PolySet is a set of rectangular grid cells with vertices:

$(x_i, y_j), (x_{i+1}, y_j), (x_{i+1}, y_{j+1}), (x_i, y_{j+1})$.

See Also

`addPolys`, `clipPolys`, `combineEvents`, `findPolys`, `PolySet`, `thickenPolys`.

Examples

```
#--- make a 10 x 10 grid
polyGrid <- makeGrid(x=0:10, y=0:10)
#--- plot the grid
plotPolys(polyGrid, density=0, projection=1)
```

makeProps

Make Polygon Properties

Description

Appends a column for a polygon property (e.g., `border` or `lty`) to `PolyData` based on measurements in the `PolyData`'s `Z` column.

Usage

```
makeProps (pdata, breaks, propName="col", propVals=1:(length(breaks)-1))
```

Arguments

<code>pdata</code>	<code>PolyData</code> with a <code>Z</code> column.
<code>breaks</code>	either a vector of cut points or a scalar denoting the number of intervals that <code>Z</code> is to be cut into.
<code>propName</code>	name of the new column to append to <code>pdata</code> .
<code>propVals</code>	vector of values to associate with <code>Z</code> breaks.

Details

This function acts like the `cut` function to produce `PolyData` suitable for the `polyProps` plotting argument (see `addLabels`, `addLines`, `addPoints`, `addPolys`, `addStipples`, `plotLines`, `plotMap`, `plotPoints`, and `plotPolys`). The `Z` column of `pdata` is equivalent to the data vector `x` of the `cut` function.

Value

`PolyData` with the same columns as `pdata` plus an additional column `propName`.

See Also

`addLabels`, `addLines`, `addPoints`, `addPolys`, `addStipples`, `plotLines`, `plotMap`, `plotPoints`, `plotPolys`, `PolyData`, `PolySet`.

Examples

```
#--- create a PolyData object
pd <- data.frame(PID=1:10, Z=1:10)

#--- using 3 intervals, create a column named 'col' and populate it with
#--- the supplied values
makeProps(pdata = pd, breaks = 3, propName = "col",
          propVals = c(1:3))
```

makeTopography

Make Topography Data From Freely Available Online Data

Description

Makes topography data suitable for the `contour` and `contourLines` functions using freely available global seafloor topography data.

Usage

`makeTopography (data)`

Arguments

data data frame with three optionally-named columns: X, Y, and Z. The columns must appear in that order. Each (X, Y) combination must appear exactly once.

Details

Data obtained through the acquisition form at http://topex.ucsd.edu/cgi-bin/get_data.cgi is suitable for this function. `read.table` will import its ASCII files into R/S, creating the `data` argument for this function.

When creating data for regions with longitude values spanning -180° to 0° , consider subtracting 360 from the result's X coordinates (`x`).

When creating bathymetry data, consider negating the result's elevations (`z`) to give depths positive values.

Value

List with elements `x`, `y`, and `z`. `x` and `y` are vectors, while `z` is a matrix. `contour` and `contourLines` expect data conforming to this list format.

See Also

`contour`, `contourLines`, `convCP`, `read.table`.

Examples

```
#--- create a sample data frame
file <- data.frame(X=c(1, 1, 2, 2), Y=c(3, 4, 3, 4), Z=c(5, 6, 7, 8))

#--- convert that data frame to the output format, and print the results
print(makeTopography(file));
```

nepacLL

Shoreline of the Northeast Pacific Ocean (Normal Resolution)

Description

PolySet of polygons for the northeast Pacific Ocean shoreline.

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinate, and Y = latitude coordinate. Attributes: projection = "LL".

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data from the GSHHS (Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline) database.

We thinned the full resolution GSHHS binary data with a tolerance of 0.2 km and then converted it to ASCII data using the supplied software (`gshhs_dp.exe` and `gshhs.exe`, respectively). Using a Perl script (`gshhs2r.pl`), we then converted this ASCII format to ours, removed the lakes, islands in lakes, and ponds in islands, and filtered out any islands with fewer than 15 vertices. We then clipped the data to $170^\circ \leq x \leq 250^\circ$ and $34^\circ \leq y \leq 72^\circ$ (the GSHHS coordinates roughly span 0° to 360°). Finally, we subtracted 360° from all of the remaining x -coordinates, so that the Greenwich meridian becomes 0° and the northeast Pacific Ocean has negative x -coordinates corresponding to longitudes west of 0° .

References

Wessel, P., and W.H.F. Smith. 1996. A global, self-consistent, hierarchical, high-resolution shoreline database, *Journal of Geophysical Research* 101: 8741-8743.
http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/pwessel/pwessel_pubs.html

See Also

`addPolys`, `bcBathymetry`, `clipPolys`, `nepacLLhigh`, `plotPolys`, `plotMap`, `PolySet`, `thickenPolys`, `thinPolys`.

nepacLLhigh

Shoreline of the Northeast Pacific Ocean (High Resolution)

Description

PolySet of polygons for the northeast Pacific Ocean shoreline.

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinate, and Y = latitude coordinate. Attributes: `projection = "LL"`.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data from the GSHHS (Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline) database.

We thinned the full resolution GSHHS binary data with a tolerance of 0.1 km and then converted it to ASCII data using the supplied software (`gshhs.dp.exe` and `gshhs.exe`, respectively). Using a Perl script (`gshhs2r.pl`), we then converted this ASCII format to ours and removed the lakes, islands in lakes, and ponds in islands. We then clipped the data to $170^\circ \leq x \leq 250^\circ$ and $34^\circ \leq y \leq 72^\circ$ (the GSHHS coordinates roughly span 0° to 360°). Finally, we subtracted 360° from all of the remaining x -coordinates, so that the Greenwich meridian becomes 0° and the northeast Pacific Ocean has negative x -coordinates corresponding to longitudes west of 0° .

References

Wessel, P., and W.H.F. Smith. 1996. A global, self-consistent, hierarchical, high-resolution shoreline database, *Journal of Geophysical Research* 101: 8741-8743.
<http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/pwessel/pwessel-pubs.html>

See Also

`addPolys`, `bcBathymetry`, `clipPolys`, `nepacLL`, `plotPolys`, `plotMap`, `PolySet`, `thickenPolys`, `thinPolys`.

PBSmapping

PBS Mapping: Draws Maps and Implements Other GIS Procedures

Description

This software has evolved from fisheries research conducted at the Pacific Biological Station (PBS) in Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada. It extends the R language to include two-dimensional plotting features similar to those commonly available in a Geographic Information System (GIS). Embedded C code speeds algorithms from computational geometry, such as finding polygons that contain specified point events or converting between longitude-latitude and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates. It includes data for a global shoreline and other data sets in the public domain.

PBSprint

Specify Whether to Print Summaries

Description

Specifies whether PBS Mapping should print object summaries or not. If not, data objects are displayed as normal.

Usage

PBSprint

Details

If **PBSprint** = **TRUE**, the mapping software will print summaries rather than the data frames for **EventData**, **LocationSet**, **PolyData**, and **PolySet** objects. If **PBSprint** = **FALSE**, it will print the data frames.

This variable's default value is **FALSE**.

Value

TRUE or **FALSE**, depending on the user's preference.

See Also

summary.

plotLines	<i>Plot a PolySet as Polylines</i>
-----------	------------------------------------

Description

Plots a PolySet as polylines.

Usage

```
plotLines (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, projection = FALSE,  
           plt = c(0.11, 0.98, 0.12, 0.88), polyProps = NULL,  
           lty = NULL, col = NULL, bg = 0, axes = TRUE,  
           tckLab = TRUE, tck = 0.014, tckMinor = 0.5 * tck, ...)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to plot (<i>required</i>).
xlim	range of X-coordinates.
ylim	range of Y-coordinates.
projection	desired projection when PolySet lacks a projection attribute; one of "LL", "UTM", or a numeric value. If Boolean, specifies whether to check polys for a projection attribute.
plt	four element numeric vector (x1 , x2 , y1 , y2) giving the coordinates of the plot region measured as a fraction of the figure region. Set to NULL if mai in par is desired.
polyProps	PolyData specifying which polylines to plot and their properties. par parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
lty	vector describing line types (cycled by PID).
col	vector describing colours (cycled by PID).
bg	background colour of the plot.
axes	Boolean value; if TRUE, plot axes.
tckLab	Boolean vector (length 1 or 2); if TRUE, label the major tick marks. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
tck	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. If tckLab = TRUE, these tick marks will be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.

tckMinor numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. These tick marks can not be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.

... additional **par** parameters, or the arguments **main**, **sub**, **xlab**, or **ylab** for the **title** function.

Details

This function plots a PolySet, where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polyline. It does not connect each polyline's last vertex to its first. Unlike **plotMap**, the function ignores the aspect ratio. It clips **polys** to **xlim** and **ylim** before plotting.

The function creates a blank plot when **polys** equals **NULL**. In this case, the user must supply both **xlim** and **ylim** arguments. Alternatively, it accepts the argument **type = "n"** as part of ..., which is equivalent to specifying **polys = NULL**, but requires a PolySet. In both cases, the function's behaviour changes slightly. To resemble the **plot** function, it plots the border, labels, and other parts according to **par** parameters such as **col**.

For additional help on the arguments **lty** and **col**, please see **par**.

Value

PolyData consisting of the PolyProps used to create the plot.

Note

To satisfy the aspect ratio, this plotting routine resizes the plot region. Consequently, **par** parameters such as **plt**, **mai**, and **mar** will change. When the function terminates, these changes persist to allow for additions to the plot.

See Also

addLines, **calcLength**, **clipLines**, **closePolys**, **convLP**, **fixBound**, **fixPOS**, **locatePolys**, **thinPolys**, **thickenPolys**.

Examples

```
#--- create a PolySet to plot
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 4), POS=1:4, X=c(0, 1, 1, 0), Y=c(0, 0, 1, 1))
#--- plot the PolySet
plotLines(polys, xlim=c(-.5,1.5), ylim=c(-.5,1.5))
```

plotMap

Plot a PolySet as a Map

Description

Plots a PolySet as a map, using the correct aspect ratio.

Usage

```
plotMap (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, projection = TRUE,  
        plt = c(0.11, 0.98, 0.12, 0.88), polyProps = NULL,  
        border = NULL, lty = NULL, col = NULL, density = NA,  
        angle = NULL, bg = 0, axes = TRUE, tckLab = TRUE,  
        tck = 0.014, tckMinor = 0.5 * tck, ...)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to plot (<i>required</i>).
xlim	range of X-coordinates.
ylim	range of Y-coordinates.
projection	desired projection when PolySet lacks a projection attribute; one of "LL", "UTM", or a numeric value. If Boolean, specifies whether to check polys for a projection attribute.
plt	four element numeric vector (x1, x2, y1, y2) giving the coordinates of the plot region measured as a fraction of the figure region. Set to NULL if mai in par is desired.
polyProps	PolyData specifying which polygons to plot and their properties. par parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
border	vector describing edge colours (cycled by PID).
lty	vector describing line types (cycled by PID).
col	vector describing fill colours (cycled by PID).
density	vector describing shading line densities (lines per inch, cycled by PID).
angle	vector describing shading line angles (degrees, cycled by PID).
bg	background colour of the plot.
axes	Boolean value; if TRUE, plot axes.
tckLab	Boolean vector (length 1 or 2); if TRUE, label the major tick marks. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.

tck numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. If **tckLab** = **TRUE**, these tick marks will be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.

tckMinor numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. These tick marks can not be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.

... additional **par** parameters, or the arguments **main**, **sub**, **xlab**, or **ylab** for the **title** function.

Details

This function plots a PolySet, where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polygon. It connects each polygon's last vertex to its first. The function supports both borders (**border**, **lty**) and fills (**col**, **density**, **angle**). When supplied with the appropriate arguments, it can draw only borders or only fills. Unlike **plotLines** and **plotPolys**, it uses the aspect ratio supplied in the **projection** attribute of **polys**. If this attribute is missing, it attempts to use its **projection** argument. In the absence of both, it uses a default aspect ratio of 1:1. It clips **polys** to **xlim** and **ylim** before plotting.

The function creates a blank plot when **polys** equals **NULL**. In this case, the user must supply both **xlim** and **ylim** arguments. Alternatively, it accepts the argument **type** = "n" as part of ..., which is equivalent to specifying **polys** = **NULL**, but requires a PolySet. In both cases, the function's behaviour changes slightly. To resemble the **plot** function, it plots the border, labels, and other parts according to **par** parameters such as **col**.

For additional help on the arguments **border**, **lty**, **col**, **density**, and **angle**, please see **polygon** and **par**.

Value

PolyData consisting of the PolyProps used to create the plot.

Note

To satisfy the aspect ratio, this plotting routine resizes the plot region. Consequently, **par** parameters such as **plt**, **mai**, and **mar** will change. When the function terminates, these changes persist to allow for additions to the plot.

See Also

addLabels, **addPolys**, **addStipples**, **clipPolys**, **closePolys**, **fixBound**, **fixPOS**, **locatePolys**, **plotLines**, **plotMap**, **plotPoints**, **thinPolys**, **thickenPolys**.

Examples

```
#--- create a PolySet to plot
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 4), POS=1:4, X=c(0, 1, 1, 0), Y=c(0, 0, 1, 1))
#--- plot the PolySet
plotMap(polys, xlim=c(-.5,1.5), ylim=c(-.5,1.5), density=0, projection=1)
```

plotPoints	<i>Plot EventData/PolyData as Points</i>
------------	--

Description

Plots EventData/PolyData, where each unique EID or (PID, SID) describes a point.

Usage

```
plotPoints (data, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, projection = FALSE,
            plt = c(0.11, 0.98, 0.12, 0.88), polyProps = NULL,
            cex = NULL, col = NULL, pch = NULL, axes = TRUE,
            tckLab = TRUE, tck = 0.014, tckMinor = 0.5 * tck, ...)
```

Arguments

data	EventData or PolyData to plot (<i>required</i>).
xlim	range of X-coordinates.
ylim	range of Y-coordinates.
projection	desired projection when PolySet lacks a projection attribute; one of "LL", "UTM", or a numeric value. If Boolean, specifies whether to check polys for a projection attribute.
plt	four element numeric vector (x1, x2, y1, y2) giving the coordinates of the plot region measured as a fraction of the figure region. Set to NULL if mai in par is desired.
polyProps	PolyData specifying which points to plot and their properties. par parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
cex	vector describing character expansion factors (cycled by EID or PID).
col	vector describing colours (cycled by EID or PID).
pch	vector describing plotting characters (cycled by EID or PID).
axes	Boolean value; if TRUE , plot axes.
tckLab	Boolean vector (length 1 or 2); if TRUE , label the major tick marks. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.

tck	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. If tckLab = TRUE , these tick marks will be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
tckMinor	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. These tick marks can not be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
...	additional par parameters, or the arguments main , sub , xlab , or ylab for the title function.

Details

This function clips **data** to **xlim** and **ylim** before plotting. It only adds PolyData containing X and Y columns.

The function creates a blank plot when **polys** equals **NULL**. In this case, the user must supply both **xlim** and **ylim** arguments. Alternatively, it accepts the argument **type** = "n" as part of ..., which is equivalent to specifying **polys** = **NULL**, but requires a PolySet. In both cases, the function's behaviour changes slightly. To resemble the **plot** function, it plots the border, labels, and other parts according to **par** parameters such as **col**.

For additional help on the arguments **cex**, **col**, and **pch**, please see **par**.

Value

PolyData consisting of the PolyProps used to create the plot.

Note

To satisfy the aspect ratio, this plotting routine resizes the plot region. Consequently, **par** parameters such as **plt**, **mai**, and **mar** will change. When the function terminates, these changes persist to allow for additions to the plot.

See Also

addPoints, **combineEvents**, **convDP**, **findPolys**, **locateEvents**.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R")) {
  data(nepacLL)
  data(surveyData)
}
#--- plot a map
plotMap(nepacLL, xlim=c(-136, -125), ylim=c(48, 57))
```

```
#--- add events
addPoints(surveyData, col=1:7)
```

plotPolys	<i>Plot a PolySet as Polygons</i>
-----------	-----------------------------------

Description

Plots a PolySet as polygons.

Usage

```
plotPolys (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, projection = FALSE,
           plt = c(0.11, 0.98, 0.12, 0.88), polyProps = NULL,
           border = NULL, lty = NULL, col = NULL, density = NA,
           angle = NULL, bg = 0, axes = TRUE, tckLab = TRUE,
           tck = 0.014, tckMinor = 0.5 * tck, ...)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to plot (<i>required</i>).
xlim	range of X-coordinates.
ylim	range of Y-coordinates.
projection	desired projection when PolySet lacks a projection attribute; one of "LL", "UTM", or a numeric value. If Boolean, specifies whether to check polys for a projection attribute.
plt	four element numeric vector (x1, x2, y1, y2) giving the coordinates of the plot region measured as a fraction of the figure region. Set to NULL if mai in par is desired.
polyProps	PolyData specifying which polygons to plot and their properties. par parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
border	vector describing edge colours (cycled by PID).
lty	vector describing line types (cycled by PID).
col	vector describing fill colours (cycled by PID).
density	vector describing shading line densities (lines per inch, cycled by PID).
angle	vector describing shading line angles (degrees, cycled by PID).
bg	background colour of the plot.
axes	Boolean value; if TRUE, plot axes.
tckLab	Boolean vector (length 1 or 2); if TRUE, label the major tick marks. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.

<code>tck</code>	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. If <code>tckLab = TRUE</code> , these tick marks will be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
<code>tckMinor</code>	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. These tick marks can not be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
<code>...</code>	additional <code>par</code> parameters, or the arguments <code>main</code> , <code>sub</code> , <code>xlab</code> , or <code>ylab</code> for the <code>title</code> function.

Details

This function plots a `PolySet`, where each unique (`PID`, `SID`) describes a polygon. It connects each polygon's last vertex to its first. The function supports both borders (`border`, `lty`) and fills (`col`, `density`, `angle`). When supplied with the appropriate arguments, it can draw only borders or only fills. Unlike `plotMap`, it ignores the aspect ratio. It clips `polys` to `xlim` and `ylim` before plotting.

This function creates a blank plot when `polys` equals `NULL`. In this case, the user must supply both `xlim` and `ylim` arguments. Alternatively, it accepts the argument `type = "n"` as part of `...`, which is equivalent to specifying `polys = NULL`, but requires a `PolySet`. In both cases, the function's behaviour changes slightly. To resemble the `plot` function, it plots the border, labels, and other parts according to `par` parameters such as `col`.

For additional help on the arguments `border`, `lty`, `col`, `density`, and `angle`, please see `polygon` and `par`.

Value

`PolyData` consisting of the `PolyProps` used to create the plot.

Note

To satisfy the aspect ratio, this plotting routine resizes the plot region. Consequently, `par` parameters such as `plt`, `mai`, and `mar` will change. When the function terminates, these changes persist to allow for additions to the plot.

See Also

`addLabels`, `addPolys`, `addStipples`, `clipPolys`, `closePolys`, `fixBound`, `fixPOS`, `locatePolys`, `plotLines`, `plotMap`, `plotPoints`, `thinPolys`, `thickenPolys`.

Examples

```
#--- create a PolySet to plot
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 4), POS=1:4, X=c(0, 1, 1, 0), Y=c(0, 0, 1, 1))
```

```
#--- plot the PolySet
plotPolys(polys, xlim=c(-.5,1.5), ylim=c(-.5,1.5), density=0)
```

PolyData

PolyData Objects

Description

PBS Mapping functions that expect PolyData will accept properly formatted data frames in their place (see 'Details').

`as.PolyData` attempts to coerce a data frame to an object with class PolyData.

`is.PolyData` returns TRUE if its argument is of class PolyData.

Usage

```
as.PolyData(x, projection = NULL, zone = NULL)
is.PolyData(x, fullValidation = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	data frame to be coerced or tested.
<code>projection</code>	optional projection attribute to add to PolyData, possibly overwriting an existing attribute.
<code>zone</code>	optional zone attribute to add to PolyData, possibly overwriting an existing attribute.
<code>fullValidation</code>	Boolean value; if TRUE, fully test <code>x</code> .

Details

We define PolyData as a data frame with a first column named PID and (optionally) a second column named SID. Unlike a PolySet, where each contour has many records corresponding to the vertices, a PolyData object must have only one record for each PID or each (PID, SID) combination. Conceptually, this object associates data with contours, where the data correspond to additional fields in the data frame. The R/S language conveniently allows data frames to contain fields of various atomic modes ("logical", "numeric", "complex", "character", and "null"). For example, PolyData with the fields (PID, PName) might assign character names to a set of primary polygons. Additionally, if fields X and Y exist (perhaps representing locations for placing labels), consider adding attributes zone and projection. Inserting the string "PolyData" as the class attribute's first element alters the behaviour of some functions, including print (if PBSprint is TRUE) and summary.

Our software particularly uses PolyData to set various plotting characteristics. Consistent with graphical parameters used by the R/S functions lines and polygon, column names can specify graphical properties:

- `lty` - line type in drawing the border and/or shading lines;
- `col` - line or fill colour;
- `border` - border colour;
- `density` - density of shading lines;
- `angle` - angle of shading lines.

When drawing polylines (as opposed to closed polygons), only `lty` and `col` have meaning.

Value

The `as.PolyData` method returns an object with classes `"PolyData"` and `"data.frame"`, in that order.

See Also

`EventData`, `LocationSet`, `PolySet`.

`PolySet`

PolySet Objects

Description

PBS Mapping functions that expect `PolySet`'s will accept properly formatted data frames in their place (see 'Details').

`as.PolySet` attempts to coerce a data frame to an object with class `PolySet`.

`is.PolySet` returns `TRUE` if its argument is of class `PolySet`.

Usage

```
as.PolySet(x, projection = NULL, zone = NULL)
is.PolySet(x, fullValidation = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>x</code> | data frame to be coerced or tested. |
| <code>projection</code> | optional projection attribute to add to the <code>PolySet</code> , possibly overwriting an existing attribute. |
| <code>zone</code> | optional zone attribute to add to the <code>PolySet</code> , possibly overwriting an existing attribute. |
| <code>fullValidation</code> | Boolean value; if <code>TRUE</code> , fully test <code>x</code> . |

Details

In our software, a PolySet data frame defines a collection of polygonal contours (i.e., line segments joined at vertices), based on four or five numerical fields:

- PID - the primary identification number for a contour;
- SID - optional, the secondary identification number for a contour;
- POS - the position number associated with a vertex;
- X - the horizontal coordinate at a vertex;
- Y - the vertical coordinate at a vertex.

The simplest PolySet lacks an SID column, and each PID corresponds to a different contour. By analogy with a child's "follow the dots" game, the POS field enumerates the vertices to be connected by straight lines. Coordinates (X, Y) specify the location of each vertex. Thus, in familiar mathematical notation, a contour consists of n points (x_i, y_i) with $i = 1, \dots, n$, where i corresponds to the POS index. A PolySet has two potential interpretations. The first associates a line segment with each successive pair of points from 1 to n , giving a *polyline* (in GIS terminology) composed of the sequential segments. The second includes a final line segment joining points n and 1, thus giving a *polygon*.

The secondary ID field allows us to define regions as composites of polygons. From this point of view, each primary ID identifies a collection of polygons distinguished by secondary IDs. For example, a single management area (PID) might consist of two fishing areas, each defined by a unique SID. A secondary polygon can also correspond to an inner boundary, like the hole in a doughnut. We adopt the convention that POS goes from 1 to n along an outer boundary, but from n to 1 along an inner boundary, regardless of rotational direction. This contrasts with other GIS software, such as ArcView (ESRI 1996), in which outer and inner boundaries correspond to clockwise and counter-clockwise directions, respectively.

The SID field in a PolySet with secondary IDs must have integer values that appear in ascending order for a given PID. Furthermore, inner boundaries must follow the outer boundary that encloses them. The POS field for each contour (PID, SID) must similarly appear as integers in strictly increasing or decreasing order, for outer and inner boundaries respectively. If the POS field erroneously contains floating-point numbers, `fixPOS` can renumber them as sequential integers, thus simplifying the insertion of a new point, such as point 3.5 between points 3 and 4.

A PolySet can have a `projection` attribute, which may be missing, that specifies a map projection. In the current version of PBS Mapping, projection can have character values "LL" or "UTM", referring to "Longitude-Latitude" and "Universal Transverse Mercator". We explain these projections more completely below. If projection is numeric, it specifies the aspect ratio r , the number of x units per y unit. Thus, r units of x on the graph occupy the same distance as one unit of y . Another optional attribute `zone` specifies the UTM zone (if `projection="UTM"`) or the preferred zone for conversion from Longitude-Latitude (if `projection="LL"`).

A data frame's class attribute by default contains the string "data.frame". Inserting the string "PolySet" as the class vector's first element alters the behaviour of some functions.

For example, the `summary` function will print details specific to a `PolySet`. Also, when `PBSprint` is `TRUE`, the `print` function will display a `PolySet`'s summary rather than the contents of the data frame.

Value

The `as.PolySet` method returns an object with classes `"PolySet"` and `"data.frame"`, in that order.

References

Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI). 1996. ArcView GIS: the geographic information system for everyone. ESRI Press, Redlands, California.

See Also

`EventData`, `LocationSet`, `PolyData`.

<code>print</code>	<i>Print PBS Mapping Objects</i>
--------------------	----------------------------------

Description

This function displays information about a PBS Mapping object.

`summary.EventData`, `summary.LocationSet`, `summary.PolyData`, and `summary.PolySet` produce an object with class `summary.PBS`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'EventData':
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'LocationSet':
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'PolyData':
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'PolySet':
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'summary.PBS':
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a PBS Mapping object of appropriate class.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to <code>print</code> .

See Also

EventData, LocationSet, PBSprint, PolyData, PolySet, summary.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- change to summary printing style
PBSprint <- TRUE
#--- print the PolySet
print(nepacLL)
```

pythagoras

Pythagoras' Theorem Diagram PolySet

Description

PolySet of shapes to prove Pythagoras' Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

Format

4 column data frame: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polyline, X = X-coordinate, and Y = Y-coordinate. Attributes: **projection = 1**.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the **data** function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

An artificial construct to illustrate the proof of Pythagoras' Theorem using trigonometry.

See Also

addPolys, plotPolys, plotMap, PolySet.

summary

Summarize PBS Mapping Objects

Description

summary method for PBS Mapping classes.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'EventData':  
summary(object, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'LocationSet':  
summary(object, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'PolyData':  
summary(object, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'PolySet':  
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object a PBS Mapping object, such as EventData, a LocationSet, PolyData, or a PolySet.
... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

After creating a list of summary statistics, this function assigns the class "summary.PBS" to the output in order to accomplish formatted printing via `print.summary.PBS`.

Value

A list of summary statistics.

See Also

EventData, LocationSet, PBSprint, PolyData, PolySet.

Examples

```
### load the data (if using R)  
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))  
  data(surveyData)  
print(summary(surveyData))
```

surveyData

Survey Data

Description

EventData of Pacific ocean perch (POP) tow information (1966-89).

Format

Data frame consisting of 9 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinate, Y = latitude coordinate, trip = trip ID, tow = tow number in trip, catch = catch of POP (kg), effort = tow effort (minutes), depth = fishing depth (m), and year = year of survey trip. Attributes: projection = "LL", zone = 9.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

The GFBio database, maintained at the Pacific Biological Station (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo, BC V9T 6N7), archives catches and related biological data from commercial groundfish fishing trips and research/assessment cruises off the west coast of British Columbia (BC).

The POP (*Sebastes alutus*) survey data were extracted from GFBio. The data extraction covers bottom trawl surveys that focus primarily on POP biomass estimation: 1966-89 for the central BC coast and 1970-85 for the west coast of Vancouver Island. Additionally, a 1989 cruise along the entire BC coast concentrated on the collection of biological samples. Schnute et al. (2001) provide a more comprehensive history of POP surveys including the subset of data presented here.

References

Schnute, J.T., R. Haigh, B.A. Krishka, and P. Starr. 2001. Pacific ocean perch assessment for the west coast of Canada in 2001. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat Research Document 2001/138, 90 p.

See Also

`addPoints`, `combineEvents`, `EventData`, `findPolys`, `makeGrid`, `plotPoints`.

thickenPolys	<i>Thicken a PolySet of Polygons</i>
---------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Thickens a PolySet, where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polygon.

Usage

```
thickenPolys (polys, tol = 1, filter = 3, keepOrig = TRUE,  
              close = TRUE)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to thicken.
tol	tolerance (in kilometers when proj is "LL" and "UTM"; otherwise, same units as polys).
filter	minimum number of vertices per result polygon.
keepOrig	Boolean value; if TRUE, keep the original points in the PolySet.
close	Boolean value; if TRUE, create intermediate vertices between each polygon's last and first vertex, if necessary.

Details

This function thickens each polygon within polys according to the input arguments.

If **keepOrig** = TRUE, all of the original vertices appear in the result. It calculates the distance between two sequential original vertices, and if that distance exceeds **tol**, it adds a sufficient number of vertices spaced evenly between the two original vertices so that the distance between vertices no longer exceeds **tol**. If **close** = TRUE, it adds intermediate vertices between the last and first vertices when necessary.

If **keepOrig** = FALSE, only the first vertex of each polygon is guaranteed to appear in the results. From this first vertex, the algorithm walks the polygon summing the distance between vertices. When this cumulative distance exceeds **tol**, it adds a vertex on the line segment under inspection. After doing so, it resets the distance sum, and walks the polygon from this new vertex. If **close** = TRUE, it will walk the line segment from the last vertex to the first.

Value

PolySet containing the thickened data. The function recalculates the POS values for each polygon.

See Also

thinPolys.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- plot Vancouver Island
plotMap(nepacLL[nepacLL$PID == 33, ])
#--- calculate a thickened version using a 30 kilometers tolerance,
#--- without keeping the original points
p <- thickenPolys(nepacLL[nepacLL$PID == 33, ], tol = 30, keepOrig = FALSE)
#--- convert the PolySet to EventData by dropping the PID column and
#--- renaming POS to EID
p <- p[-1];
names(p)[1] <- "EID";
#--- convert the now invalid PolySet into a data frame, and then into
#--- EventData
p <- as.EventData(as.data.frame(p), projection="LL");
#--- plot the results
addPoints(p, col=2, pch=19)
```

thinPolys

Thin a PolySet of Polygons

Description

Thins a PolySet, where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polygon.

Usage

```
thinPolys (polys, tol = 1, filter = 3)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to thin.
tol	tolerance (in kilometers when proj is "LL" and "UTM"; otherwise, same units as polys).
filter	minimum number of vertices per result polygon.

Details

This function executes the Douglas-Peucker line simplification algorithm on each polygon within polys.

Value

PolySet containing the thinned data. The function recalculates the POS values for each polygon.

See Also

`thickenPolys.`

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- plot a thinned version of Vancouver Island (3 km tolerance)
plotMap(thinPolys(nepacLL[nepacLL$PID == 33, ], tol = 3))
#--- add the original Vancouver Island in a different line type to
#--- emphasize the difference
addPolys(nepacLL[nepacLL$PID == 33, ], border=2, lty=8, density=0)
```

`towData`

Tow Track Data

Description

PolyData of tow information for a longspine thornyhead survey (2001).

Format

Data frame consisting of 8 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinate, Y = latitude coordinate, **depth** = fishing depth (m), **effort** = tow effort (minutes), **distance** = tow track distance (km), **catch** = catch of longspine thornyhead (kg), and **year** = year of survey. Attributes: **projection** = "LL", **zone** = 9.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

The GFBio database, maintained at the Pacific Biological Station (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo, BC V9T 6N7), archives catches and related biological data from commercial groundfish fishing trips and research/assessment cruises off the west coast of British Columbia (BC). The longspine thornyhead (*Sebastolobus altivelis*) survey data were extracted from GFBio. Information on the first 45 tows from the 2001 survey (Starr et al. 2002) are included here. Effort is time (minutes) from winch lock-up to winch release.

References

Starr, P.J., B.A. Krishka, and E.M. Choromanski. 2002. Trawl survey for thornyhead biomass estimation off the west coast of Vancouver Island, September 15 - October 2, 2001. Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2421, 60 p.

See Also

makeProps, PolyData, towTracks.

towTracks	<i>Tow Track Polyline Data</i>
-----------	--------------------------------

Description

PolySet of geo-referenced polyline tow track data from a longspine thornyhead survey (2001).

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polyline, X = longitude coordinate, and Y = latitude coordinate. Attributes: `projection = "LL"`, `zone = 9`.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

The longspine thornyhead (*Sebastolobus altivelis*) tow track spatial coordinates are available at the Pacific Biological Station (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo, BC V9T 6N7). The geo-referenced coordinates of the first 45 tows from the 2001 survey (Starr et al. 2002) are included here. Coordinates are recorded once per minute between winch lock-up and winch release.

References

Starr, P.J., B.A. Krishka, and E.M. Choromanski. 2002. Trawl survey for thornyhead biomass estimation off the west coast of Vancouver Island, September 15 - October 2, 2001. Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2421, 60 p.

See Also

addLines, calcLength, clipLines, plotLines, PolySet, towData.

worldLL

Shorelines of the World (Normal Resolution)

Description

PolySet of polygons for the global shorelines.

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinate, and Y = latitude coordinate. Attributes: projection = "LL".

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data from the GSHHS (Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline) database.

We thinned the full resolution GSHHS binary data with a tolerance of 5.0 km and then converted it to ASCII data using the supplied software (`gshhs_dp.exe` and `gshhs.exe`, respectively). Using a Perl script (`gshhs2r.pl`), we then converted this ASCII format to ours, removed the lakes, islands in lakes, and ponds in islands, and filtered out any islands with fewer than 15 vertices.

References

Wessel, P., and W.H.F. Smith. 1996. A global, self-consistent, hierarchical, high-resolution shoreline database, *Journal of Geophysical Research* 101: 8741-8743.
http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/pwessel/pwessel_pubs.html

See Also

`addPolys`, `clipPolys`, `plotPolys`, `plotMap`, `PolySet`, `thickenPolys`, `thinPolys`, `worldLLhigh`.

worldLLhigh

Shorelines of the World (High Resolution)

Description

PolySet of polygons for the global shorelines.

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinate, and Y = latitude coordinate. Attributes: **projection** = "LL".

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the **data** function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data from the GSHHS (Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline) database.

We thinned the full resolution GSHHS binary data with a tolerance of 1.0 km and then converted it to ASCII data using the supplied software (**gshhs_dp.exe** and **gshhs.exe**, respectively). Using a Perl script (**gshhs2r.pl**), we then converted this ASCII format to ours, removed the lakes, islands in lakes, and ponds in islands, and filtered out any islands with fewer than 15 vertices.

References

Wessel, P., and W.H.F. Smith. 1996. A global, self-consistent, hierarchical, high-resolution shoreline database, *Journal of Geophysical Research* 101: 8741-8743.
http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/pwessel/pwessel_pubs.html

See Also

addPolys, **clipPolys**, **plotPolys**, **plotMap**, **PolySet**, **thickenPolys**, **thinPolys**, **worldLL**.

APPENDIX I. PBS Data

This appendix documents the objects available in PBS Data, as summarised in Table I1. Subsequent pages give complete technical documentation for every object, listed in alphabetic order. These descriptions come from .Rd files written for the R documentation system, which generates corresponding LaTeX files that typeset the pages included here.

Table I1. Data sets defined in PBS Data.

Object	Description
bcnames	British Columbia geographic names data
hsgrid	Hecate Strait survey grid
isobath	Isobaths (100-1800 m, at 100 m intervals)
locality	Localities in Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission minor areas
ltea	Longspine thornyhead exploratory management areas
ltsa	Longspine thornyhead survey strata (WCVI)
ltsa.dat	Longspine thornyhead survey strata PolyData
ltxa	Longspine thornyhead experimental management areas
major	Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission major areas
minor	Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission minor areas
pfma	Pacific fishery management areas
pfma.dat	Pacific fishery management areas PolyData
pl230	230° True line from Lookout Island (49°59'52.2"N, 127°26'57.3"W)
popa	Pacific ocean perch (POP) proposed assessment areas
qcssa	Queen Charlotte Sound survey strata
spongeReefs	Sponge reef bioherms on the BC continental shelf
srfa	Slope rockfish assessment areas
wcvisa	West coast of Vancouver Island survey strata

hsgrid

Hecate Strait Survey Grid

Description

PolySet of polygons for the Hecate Strait survey grid.

Format

Data frame consisting of 5 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinates, Y = latitude coordinates, cell = cell designation within survey grid, where rows span A-L and columns span 1-6.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for delimiting the Hecate Strait survey grid.

Each grid cell is 10 nm by 10 nm. The grid extent spans -131° 48' 30" to -130° 6' 30" of longitude and 52° 30' to 54° 30' of latitude. The 12 rows are designated A-L. The 6 columns are designated 1-6.

References

Fargo, J. and A.V. Tyler. 1992. Statistical testing of research trawl data with implications for survey design. *Netherlands Journal of Sea Research* 29: 97-108.

See Also

ltsa, qcssa, and wcvisa.

isobath

Isobaths (100-1800 m, at 100 m intervals)

Description

PolySet of polylines describing isobaths from 100 m to 1800 m at 100 m increments.

Format

Data frame consisting of 6 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, SID = secondary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinates, Y = latitude coordinates, and isobath = isobath value (m).

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polyline data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for describing isobaths from 100 m to 1800 m at 100 m increments off the British Columbia coast.

Isobaths are an interpolation from a bathymetry grid in ArcView. The grid was created from a triangular irregular network (TIN) that was created from Canadian Hydrographic Service digital natural resource maps (Section 3.6, Schnute et al. 1999).

References

Environmental Systems Research Institute. 1996. ArcView GIS: the geographic information system for everyone. ESRI Press, Redlands, California.

Schnute, J.T., N. Olsen, and R. Haigh. 1999. Slope rockfish assessment for the west coast of Canada in 1999. Canadian Stock Assessment Secretariat, Research Document 99/184, 104 p.

See Also

ltsa, qcssa, and wcvisa.

locality

Localities in Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission Minor Areas

Description

PolySet of polygons for fishing ground localities within PFMC minor areas.

Format

Data frame consisting of 7 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, SID = secondary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinates, Y = latitude coordinates, local = compilation numeric code where first two digits specify PFMC minor area code and last two digits specify local area code, and area = local area numeric code.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for delimiting ground-fish fishing localities within Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission (PMFC) minor areas.

The international PFMC established areas along the North American Pacific coast from California to Alaska (Tagart, 1991). These correspond roughly to reporting regions for the U.S. triennial surveys. They also fit into a Canadian scheme of dividing the coast into major areas, where Canadian areas 3-9 correspond to PFMC areas 3C, 3D, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, and 5E. The major areas have hierarchical breakdowns into minor areas and localities (Table 3.2, Fig. 3.2a, Schnute et al. 2001). The major areas cover the BC coast, and the minor areas simply cover the coast with a larger number of subdivisions. Based on historic fishing grounds, each minor area contains localities. These typically leave holes, so that a minor area can consist of various defined localities plus other regions. Each locality has a code number within the minor area, where 9 always means 'other', i.e., outside the identified localities. Another code 0 denotes an unknown locality, rather than 9. Simplified, majors cover the BC coast, so do minors, but localities do not.

References

- Schnute, J.T., R. Haigh, B.A. Krishka, and P. Starr. 2001. Pacific ocean perch assessment for the west coast of Canada in 2001. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document 2001/138, 90 p.
- Tagart, J.V. 1991. Population dynamics of yellowtail rockfish (*Sebastes flavidus*) stocks in the northern California to southwest Vancouver Island region. Ph. D. thesis, University of Washington, 323 p.

See Also

major, minor, and pfma.

ltea

Longspine Thornyhead Exploratory Management Areas

Description

PolySet of polygons describing management areas for longspine thornyheads during the 2000 and 2001 fishing years (Apr-Mar).

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinates, and Y = latitude coordinates.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the **data** function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for delimiting the two longspine thornyhead management regions during fishing years 2000 and 2001 (Schnute et al. 2004). Fishing years start April 1 and end March 31. The division between the traditional west coast of Vancouver Island fishery and the northern exploratory area is defined by a line 230° True from Lookout Island (p1230).

References

Schnute, J., R. Haigh, B. Krishka, A. Sinclair, and P. Starr. 2004. The British Columbia longspine thornyhead fishery: analysis of survey and commercial data (1996-2003). Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document 2004/059, 75 p.

See Also

ltsa, ltxa, and p1230.

ltsa

Longspine Thornyhead Survey Strata (WCVI)

Description

PolySet of polygons describing the survey strata for longspine thornyheads off the west coast of Vancouver Island (WCVI).

Format

Data frame consisting of 5 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, SID = secondary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinates, and Y = latitude coordinates.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for delimiting 21 strata for the WCVI longspine thornyhead survey (Schnute et al. 2004). The strata comprise 7 areal zones (A=Barkley, B=Loudon/Clayoquot, C=Clayoquot/Estevan, D=Nootka/500 Line, E=Esperanza/Kyuquot, F=Cape Cook/Winter Harbour, G=Quatsino) and three depth zones (500-800 m, 800-1200 m, 1200-1600 m). Survey details can be found in Starr et al. (2002, 2004).

References

- Schnute, J., R. Haigh, B. Krishka, A. Sinclair, and P. Starr. 2004. The British Columbia longspine thornyhead fishery: analysis of survey and commercial data (1996-2003). Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document 2004/059, 75 p.
- Starr, P.J., B.A. Krishka, and E.M. Choromanski. 2002. Trawl survey for thornyhead biomass estimation off the west coast of Vancouver Island, September 15 to October 2, 2001. Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2421, 55 p.
- Starr, P.J., B.A. Krishka, and E.M. Choromanski. 2004. Longspine thornyhead random stratified trawl survey off the west coast of Vancouver Island, September 6-23, 2002. Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, In Preparation.

See Also

ltea, ltsa.dat, ltxa, qcssa, and wcvisa.

ltsa.dat

Longspine Thornyhead Survey Strata PolyData

Description

Support PolyData for the PolySet *ltsa*. Gives zonation information for the PIDs.

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: *PID* = primary polygon ID, *dep* = shallowest depth of depth strata, *azone* = areal zone (A-G), and *dzone* = depth zone (1-3).

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the *data* function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

PolyData for the PolySet *ltsa* that provide zonation information for each of the 21 strata. The strata comprise 7 areal zones (A=Barkley, B=Loudon/Clayoquot, C=Clayoquot/Estevan, D=Nootka/500 Line, E=Esperanza/Kyuquot, F=Cape Cook/Winter Harbour, G=Quatsino) and three depth zones (500-800 m, 800-1200 m, 1200-1600 m). Survey details can be found in Starr et al. (2002, 2004).

References

- Schnute, J., R. Haigh, B. Krishka, A. Sinclair, and P. Starr. 2004. The British Columbia longspine thornyhead fishery: analysis of survey and commercial data (1996-2003). Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document 2004/059, 75 p.
- Starr, P.J., B.A. Krishka, and E.M. Choromanski. 2002. Trawl survey for thornyhead biomass estimation off the west coast of Vancouver Island, September 15 to October 2, 2001. Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2421, 55 p.
- Starr, P.J., B.A. Krishka, and E.M. Choromanski. 2004. Longspine thornyhead random stratified trawl survey off the west coast of Vancouver Island, September 6-23, 2002. Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, In Preparation.

See Also

ltsa.

ltxa

Longspine Thornyhead Experimental Management Areas

Description

PolySet of polygons describing management areas for longspine thornyheads in effect since the 2002 fishing year.

Format

Data frame consisting of 5 columns: **PID** = primary polygon ID, **POS** = position of each vertex within a given polygon, **X** = longitude coordinates, **Y** = latitude coordinates, and **name** = name of management region.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the **data** function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for delimiting five longspine thornyhead management regions effective since the 2002 fishing year (Schnute et al. 2004). The five regions from south to north are WCVI (48° 5' to 50° 5'), Triangle (50° 5' to 51°), Tidemarks (51° to 51° 56'), Flamingo (51° 56' to 53° 5'), and Rennell (53° 5' to 54° 40'). Currently, Flamingo is closed to directed fishing on longspine thornyheads (*Sebastolobus altivelis*).

References

Schnute, J., R. Haigh, B. Krishka, A. Sinclair, and P. Starr. 2004. The British Columbia longspine thornyhead fishery: analysis of survey and commercial data (1996-2003). Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document 2004/059, 75 p.

See Also

ltea, ltsa, and pl230.

major

Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission Major Areas

Description

PolySet of polygons for the PMFC major areas.

Format

Data frame consisting of 6 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinates, Y = latitude coordinates, **major** = PMFC major area numeric code, and **pmfc** = PMFC major area designation.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the **data** function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for delimiting Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission (PMFC) major areas.

The international PFMC established areas along the North American Pacific coast from California to Alaska (Tagart, 1991). These correspond roughly to reporting regions for the U.S. triennial surveys. They also fit into a Canadian scheme of dividing the coast into major areas, where Canadian areas 3-9 correspond to PFMC areas 3C, 3D, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, and 5E. The major areas have hierarchical breakdowns into minor areas and localities (Table 3.2, Fig. 3.2a, Schnute et al. 2001). The major areas cover the BC coast, and the minor areas simply cover the coast with a larger number of subdivisions. Based on historic fishing grounds, each minor area contains localities. These typically leave holes, so that a minor area can consist of various defined localities plus other regions. Each locality has a code number within the minor area, where 9 always means 'other', i.e., outside the identified localities. Another code 0 denotes an unknown locality, rather than 9. Simplified, majors cover the BC coast, so do minors, but localities do not.

References

- Schnute, J.T., R. Haigh, B.A. Krishka, and P. Starr. 2001. Pacific ocean perch assessment for the west coast of Canada in 2001. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document 2001/138, 90 p.
- Tagart, J.V. 1991. Population dynamics of yellowtail rockfish(*Sebastes flavidus*) stocks in the northern California to southwest Vancouver Island region. Ph. D. thesis, University of Washington, 323 p.

See Also

minor, local, and pfma.

minor

Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission Minor Areas

Description

PolySet of polygons for the PMFC minor areas.

Format

Data frame consisting of 6 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinates, Y = latitude coordinates, minor = PMFC minor area numeric code, and pmfc = PMFC minor area designation.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for delimiting Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission (PMFC) minor areas.

The international PFMC established areas along the North American Pacific coast from California to Alaska (Tagart, 1991). These correspond roughly to reporting regions for the U.S. triennial surveys. They also fit into a Canadian scheme of dividing the coast into major areas, where Canadian areas 3-9 correspond to PFMC areas 3C, 3D, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, and 5E. The major areas have hierarchical breakdowns into minor areas and localities (Table 3.2, Fig. 3.2a, Schnute et al. 2001). The major areas cover the BC coast, and the minor areas simply cover the coast with a larger number of subdivisions. Based on historic fishing grounds, each minor area contains localities. These typically leave holes, so that a minor area can consist of various defined localities plus other regions. Each locality has a code number within the minor area, where 9 always means 'other', i.e., outside the identified localities. Another code 0 denotes an unknown locality, rather than 9. Simplified, majors cover the BC coast, so do minors, but localities do not.

References

Schnute, J.T., R. Haigh, B.A. Krishka, and P. Starr. 2001. Pacific ocean perch assessment for the west coast of Canada in 2001. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document 2001/138, 90 p.

Tagart, J.V. 1991. Population dynamics of yellowtail rockfish (*Sebastes flavidus*) stocks in the northern California to southwest Vancouver Island region. Ph. D. thesis, University of Washington, 323 p.

See Also

major, local, and pfma.

pfma

Pacific Fishery Management Areas

Description

PolySet of polygons describing the Pacific fishery management areas (PFMA).

Format

Data frame consisting of 5 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, SID = secondary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinates, and Y = latitude coordinates.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

The Pacific fishery management areas divide Canada's Pacific fisheries waters into areas and subareas. Notices that describe fishery openings and closures often reference them.

We created this data set through several steps. Our source data contained too many vertices and incorrectly represented holes. We eliminated its holes to create one polygon for each sub-area. We manually processed a couple of cases where multiple polygons still represented a sub-area. We then subtracted `nepacLLhigh` from each polygon to simplify their boundaries and reintroduce holes.

This pfma data set lacks multiple sub-areas and misrepresents some others. The resolution of the source data exceeded `nepacLLhigh`. As such, it included rivers not described in `nepacLLhigh`. Some sub-areas lie completely in rivers. The subtraction consequently removed sub-areas where corresponding water did not exist in `nepacLLhigh`. In particular, the processing removed the following sub-areas: 8-9, 8-11, 8-12, 10-11, 12-34, 25-1, 25-16, 28-11, 28-12, 28-13, 28-14, 29-15, 29-16, and 29-17.

See Also

ltea, ltsa, ltsa.dat, pfma.dat, ltxa, qcssa, and wcvisa.

pfma.dat

Pacific Fishery Management Areas PolyData

Description

Support PolyData for the PolySet **pfma**. Gives area information for the polygons.

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: **PID** = primary polygon ID, **SID** = secondary polygon ID, **area** = area, and **subarea** = sub-area.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the **data** function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

PolyData for the PolySet **pfma** that link each of its 2917 polygons (of which 1952 represent holes) with 593 sub-areas.

See Also

ltea, **ltsa**, **ltsa.dat**, **pfma**, **ltxa**, **qcssa**, and **wcvisa**.

p1230

230 Degree True Line from Lookout Island

Description

PolySet of one polyline describing the boundary between the longspine thornyhead management regions in fishing years 2000 and 2001.

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: **PID** = primary polygon ID, **POS** = position of each vertex within a given polygon, **X** = longitude coordinates, and **Y** = latitude coordinates.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the **data** function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polyline data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for describing the line 230° True from Lookout Island (127° 26' 57.3" W, 49° 59' 52.2" N) that formed the boundary between the traditional west coast Vancouver Island longspine thornyhead fishing ground and the northern exploratory fishing grounds during the 2000 and 2001 fishing years (Schnute et al. 2004).

References

Schnute, J., R. Haigh, B. Krishka, A. Sinclair, and P. Starr. 2004. The British Columbia longspine thornyhead fishery: analysis of survey and commercial data (1996-2003). Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document 2004/059, 75 p.

See Also

ltea, ltza, and ltxa.

popa

Pacific Ocean Perch (POP) Proposed Assessment Areas

Description

PolySet of polygons for areal boundaries proposed for POP assessments based on POP catch/CPUE patterns.

Format

Data frame consisting of 5 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinates, Y = latitude coordinates, and popa = proposed POP assessment area names.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for delimiting the proposed boundaries in Pacific ocean perch (POP) assessments.

Existing slope rockfish assessment boundaries cut right through the logical POP population units based on catch and CPUE patterns (Schnute et al. 2001). The new regions delimit six populations: QCI = Queen Charlotte Islands (west and north), MR = Moresby Gully including Hecate Strait, MI = Mitchell's Gully, GS = Goose Island Gully, NVI = west coast of Vancouver Island north of Brooks Peninsula, and SVI = west coast of Vancouver Island south of Brooks Peninsula.

References

Schnute, J.T., R. Haigh, B.A. Krishka, and P. Starr. 2001. Pacific ocean perch assessment for the west coast of Canada in 2001. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document 2001/138, 90 p.

See Also

major, minor, local, pfma, and srfa.

qcssa

Queen Charlotte Sound Survey Strata

Description

PolySet of polygons describing the survey strata for the Queen Charlotte Sound synoptic groundfish survey.

Format

Data frame consisting of 5 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinates, Y = latitude coordinates, and strat = stratum descriptor.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the data function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for delimiting 2 areal strata for the Queen Charlotte Sound synoptic groundfish survey (Stanley et al. 2003). The two areal strata divide the central BC coast region into a northern and southern component. Four depth zones (50-125 m, 125-200 m, 200-330 m, 330-500 m) are used in the survey but not delimited in this PolySet.

References

Stanley, R.D., P. Starr, N. Olsen, and R. Haigh. 2003. Summary of results of the 2003 Queen Charlotte Sound bottom trawl survey. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document, In Press, 48 p.

See Also

ltsa and wcvisa.

spongeReefs

Sponge Reef Bioherms on the BC Continental Shelf

Description

PolySet of polygons for sponge bioherms in Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound, central British Columbia coast.

Format

Data frame consisting of 7 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, SID = secondary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinates, Y = latitude coordinates, reef = reef designation, and type = continuous or discontinuous.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for delimiting the boundaries of sponge bioherms found on the continental shelf in Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound. The reefs: HSN = Hecate Strait North, HSS = Hecate Strait South, QCN = Queen Charlotte Sound North, QCS = Queen Charlotte Sound South.

The discovery of hexactinellid sponge reefs was a result of a binational scientific project between the Institut fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie, University of Stuttgart, Germany and the Geological Survey of Canada, Pacific Geoscience Centre, Sidney, BC.

References

In Germany, <http://www.porifera.org/a/cif1.htm>.

In Canada, <http://www.pgc.nrcan.gc.ca/marine/sponge/index.e.htm>.

See Also

qcssa, minor, and local.

srfa

Slope Rockfish Assessment Areas

Description

PolySet of polygons for areal boundaries used in slope rockfish assessments.

Format

Data frame consisting of 5 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinates, Y = latitude coordinates, and srfa = slope rockfish assessment area name.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the `data` function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for delimiting the boundaries in slope rockfish assessments.

Slope rockfish assessment boundaries were originally set up to delimit the two main fishing grounds (Goose Island and Moresby Gullies) for the slope complex of species. Consequently, the boundaries do not follow those of the PFMC areas even though the names are similar (3C, 3D, 5AB, 5CD, 5EN, 5ES). Schnute et al. (2001) attempt to clarify the various groundfish boundaries.

References

Schnute, J.T., R. Haigh, B.A. Krishka, and P. Starr. 2001. Pacific ocean perch assessment for the west coast of Canada in 2001. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document 2001/138, 90 p.

See Also

major, minor, local, pfma, and popa.

wcvisa

West Coast of Vancouver Island Survey Strata

Description

PolySet of polygons describing the survey strata for the west coast of Vancouver Island synoptic groundfish survey.

Format

Data frame consisting of 8 columns: **PID** = primary polygon ID, **SID** = secondary polygon ID, **POS** = position of each vertex within a given polygon, **X** = longitude coordinates, **Y** = latitude coordinates, **ID** = polygon ID from ArcView dump, **grid** = unique depth identifier, and **index** = index used to identify SIDs in PIDs.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the **data** function. In S, the data are loaded automatically on demand.

Source

Polygon data in use at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Pacific region) for delimiting 4 depth strata for the west coast of Vancouver Island synoptic groundfish survey. The four depth zones are 50-125 m, 125-200 m, 200-330 m, and 330-500 m. This survey is complementary to both the deeper longspine thornyhead survey and the Queen Charlotte Sound survey.

References

- Schnute, J., R. Haigh, B. Krishka, A. Sinclair, and P. Starr. 2004. The British Columbia longspine thornyhead fishery: analysis of survey and commercial data (1996-2003). Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document 2004/059, 75 p.
- Stanley, R.D., P. Starr, N. Olsen, and R. Haigh. 2003. Summary of results of the 2003 Queen Charlotte Sound bottom trawl survey. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document, In Press, 48 p.

See Also

ltsa and qcssa.